

# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

Editor: LORNE HURD

Associate Editor: RICHARD COBB

Field Editors:

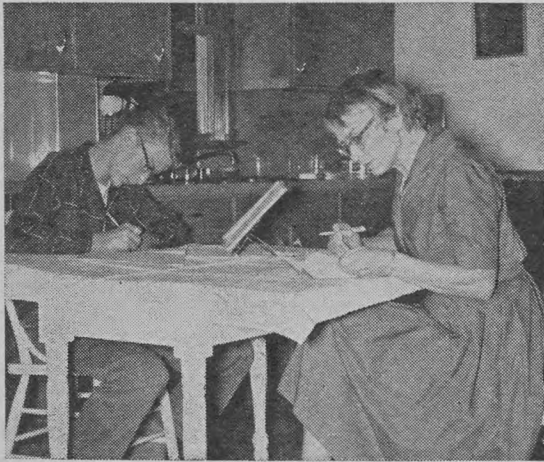
CLIFF FAULKNER, Western Canada  
DON BARON, Eastern Canada

Home and Family Section

Associate Editors:

ELVA FLETCHER  
GWEN LESLIE

## In This Issue



[Guide photo]

Mother and son both have school homework to do.

### HIGH ROUGHAGE:

This cuts feed costs for dairy heifer calves without lowering milking potential, says Vern Miles—page 19.

In case you wonder where the page numbers have got to, they've been moved to the foot of the pages.

### HOME AND FAMILY:

"There's nothing like a singing hen," says Mrs. Grant Floyd (left). But she gave up her small flock to teach school—page 54.

## Features

Steer of Tomorrow—by Cliff Faulkner	11
Farm Split Three Ways—by Richard Cobb	13
Cowboys in Winter—by Richard Harrington	14
Meat Packer Looks at Livestock Marketing	15
CFA Policy Mapped Out—by Lorne Hurd	16
Try High Roughage Feeding for Dairy Heifers	19
How to Buy Farm Machinery—by Jack Art	20

## News and Views

Editorials	4	Guideposts	8
What's Happening	5	Farm Organizations	64
Weather Forecast	6	Letters	68

## Farm Practice

Livestock	23	Horticulture	44
Here's a Push-Button Piggery		More Peas to the Pod	
Dairying	28	Workshop	45
Extra Milk—3,388 lb. per Cow		Doors Become Tables	
Poultry	30	What's New	47
Poultry Tailored to Grain Production		Farm Mechanics	48
Soils and Crops	33	Harvests, Hauls and Unloads Hay, Straw or Silage	
Ladino—The Wonder Pasture Plant, Saves a Dollar per Ton of Hay, 41			

## Short Features

Through Field and Wood	21	Rural Route Letter	70
------------------------	----	--------------------	----

## Fiction

Woman Alone—by John Patrick Gillese	50
-------------------------------------	----

## Home and Family

Cooking Lessons are a Tradition—by Elva Fletcher	53
She's a Farm Wife and Teacher—by Gwen Leslie	54

In the Kitchen: Cereals	56	Fashion Forecast	60
Handicrafts: Petit Point Kits	57	A Bootie That's Snatchproof	61
Woven Chair Seats	58	Boy and Girl	62
Costume Co-ordinates (patterns)	59	Young People	63

**COVER:** Harvey Burrows on his quarter-horse stallion "Fitzgerald" at the family ranch near Midnapore, Alta. — Cliff Faulkner photo. More about cowboys on another Alberta ranch appears on page 14.

Contents of this publication are copyrighted and may only be reproduced with the permission of the editor.

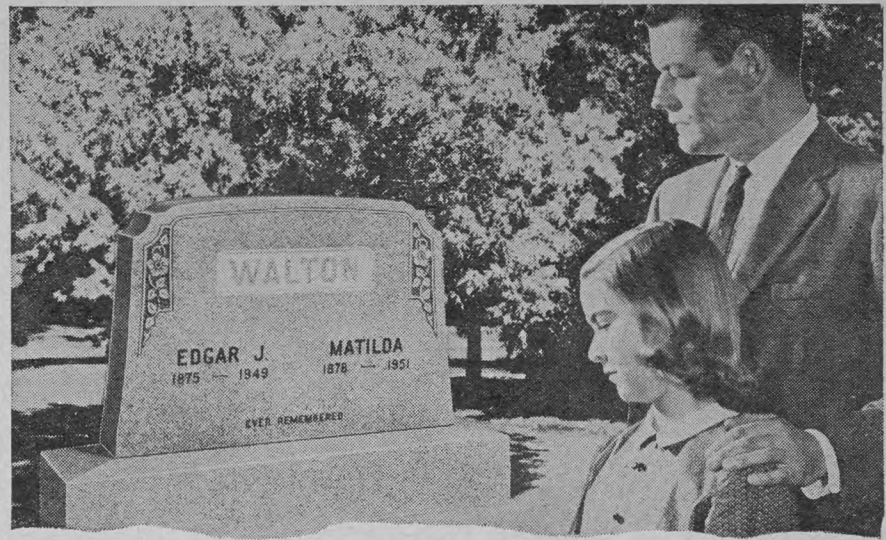
Printed and Published by The Public Press Ltd.

President and Publisher: R. C. BROWN General Manager: J. S. KYLE  
Advertising Manager: R. J. HORTON Circulation Manager: R. W. McGUIRE

Subscription rate in Canada—50¢ one year, \$1 two years, \$2 five years, \$3 eight years. Outside Canada—\$1 per year. Single copies 15¢. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postmasters return Forms 29B and 67B to:

1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba.

Serving Canadian Farmers Since 1882



Save up to 20%...by ordering  
a Memorial now during  
**LONS WINTER SALE**



In order to keep our staff of skilled craftsmen busy during the winter months, Lons offer their Nationally Approved Lonsite and Granite Memorials at Specially Reduced Winter Prices. A small deposit will hold your order for Spring delivery...no charge for storage.



## MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

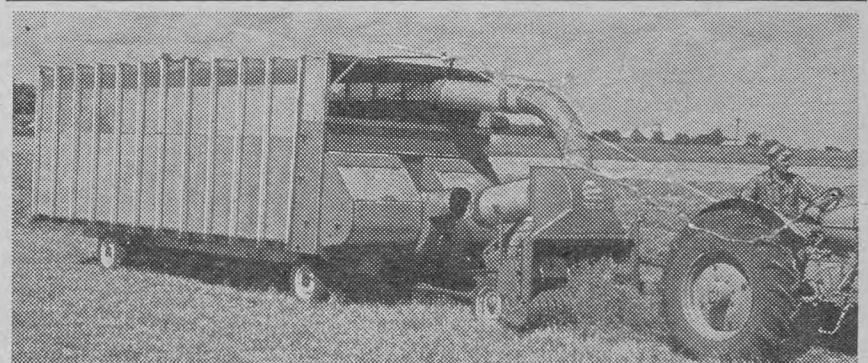
LONS STONE WORKS LIMITED  
Box 24-O Norwood P.O., Winnipeg, Man. or  
Box 337-B Belleville, Ont.

Please send your FREE 32 page  
Memorial Catalogue.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**LONS STONE WORKS**  
LIMITED  
MONUMENT MAKERS SINCE 1908



with his **McKEE ONE-MAN HARVESTER**  
**ONE MAN** with the one machine and one tractor

can harvest and store 20 tons of hay a day, without lifting a fork...  
can direct cut grass and haul it to the cows... can pick up and haul  
swathed grain from the field... can pick up and store combined straw  
... can fill his silo with either grass or corn,  
single-handed. No extra help to pay and board,  
no twine to buy. Get the facts about this time,  
work and money-saving McKee Harvester!

ALBERTA  
Nance Company Limited  
Red Deer  
SASKATCHEWAN  
Romac Distributors Ltd.  
1730 Alberta Ave., Saskatoon  
MANITOBA  
McKee Harvesting Systems  
Elm Creek  
QUEBEC AND MARITIMES  
McKee Harvesters (Eastern)  
Box 173, Chateaugay, Que.

Send this coupon for full information on

.....McKee Harvester .....Time Payment Plans  
.....McKee Chisel Plows .....McKee Snow Blowers  
.....McKee Insta-Hitch .....McKee Water Bowls

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

**McKEE BROS. LIMITED** ELMIRA, ONTARIO



# Editorials

## Farm Unity Makes Sense!

ORGANIZED farmers in Canada may be on the road to speaking with one voice instead of two at the national level. At least this is the impression gained at the Canadian Federation of Agriculture annual meeting held at Banff last month. Delegates to this event unanimously supported a resolution calling on all farm organizations to work toward this end. They authorized the Federation's Board to work with the National Farmers' Union to study ways and means of providing an opportunity for the Farm Unions to participate in the Federation, either directly or through the respective provincial federations of agriculture.

This was not just a simple case of the Federation supporting, as it always has, the principle of farm unity. While the resolution originated with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, it was supported with sincerity and conviction by officers of both the Alberta and Saskatchewan farm unions who were present as delegates, as well as by representatives of the other provincial organizations. In fact, it was a Farm Union delegate who moved to amend the original resolution in order to specify exactly the nature of the action which should be taken to achieve unity. His amendment received the full support of the delegate body.

Surprising as this meeting of minds may be to some of our readers, there are a number of excellent reasons why it should arise, and more particularly at this time.

Agriculture is into a new era. Scientific discoveries and automation are transforming food production. Farm population tends to shrink with each passing year. The businesses that service farming, and those that process and distribute farm products, are becoming bigger, more expert and fewer in number. This has been accompanied by an ever-growing dissatisfaction on the part of farmers with the imbalance of bargaining power in the market place. To top it off the Canadian economy hit rough weather. Unemployment increased, traditional trade patterns became threatened and our monetary and fiscal policies bounced around like a rubber ball. Both inside and outside the agricultural industry in Canada, to say nothing of the international scene, change, confusion and turbulence have become the order of the day. The result has been a growing realization that farm people need, like they never have before, a strong, well-informed, united and articulate voice to speak on their behalf in the councils of the nation.

The complexities of the current situation also gave rise to the need for increased financial support for a national farm organization. The officers of the Federation made it quite clear at the Banff meeting that, without such increased support, the program of activities of the organization will fall far short of what is needed in the decade ahead. For farm people to be asked to support two national organizations in face of this, seems unfortunate. How much better it would be for farm people, if the money that might be forthcoming to develop a second national farm organization were channeled into extending and improving the activities of the one that exists.

THIS leads to still another point. There are those who hold the view that the Federation is too oriented to commercial farm co-operatives to be speaking for farmers in the policy-making field. They are saying it is more natural for the Federation to merge with the Co-operative Union of Canada than with the Farm Unions.

Let us take a look at this proposition. First, the Co-operative Union embraces not just farm

co-operatives, but all types including consumer co-operatives. It therefore has a distinct and separate function to perform from that of the Federation. Second, the farm co-operatives represent a major section of organized agriculture. If they were excluded from the Federation, they would naturally speak by themselves and, thus, establish still another division at the national level. After all, these co-operatives are made up of farm people and have the basic interests of farm people at heart. They not only have a right but a duty to be concerned with the welfare of the farming industry. Their leaders have gained much practical experience and knowledge in a rapidly changing agricultural industry. This should be looked upon as a strength to the farm movement rather than a weakness. The fact of the matter is that farm co-operatives are not likely to, nor should they, abandon the field of farm policy. They should make sure, however, that their representatives are bona fide farmers and not solely paid employees.

Rather than trying to divide the Federation and thus weaken it, how much more logical

## Livestock Markets - Time for Producers to Act

AS a follow-up to the articles that appeared in last month's Guide on livestock marketing, this issue contains three additional items of particular interest to hog and beef producers. There are several ways producers can increase their net returns besides taking steps to assure that the marketing system is yielding a fair price for their stock. One of these is by constantly striving to produce the kind and quality of animal that best suits consumer demand after processing. In this connection, we commend to your attention the lead article on page 11 entitled "Steer of Tomorrow," and the announcement in the What's Happening column of a new program launched by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture to encourage swine improvement.

The third item we wish to bring to your attention is an interview on page 15 with W. F. McLean, president of Canada Packers Limited, giving his views on livestock marketing, and in which he pledges the full co-operation of his company to producer groups wishing to bring about constructive changes in livestock marketing methods.

Whatever the rightness or wrongness of meat packer activities in the past, it would seem that at least the leading firm (and we have no reason to believe that other packers have any different attitude) is sincerely anxious to bring about significant improvements in our livestock marketing system. However, in our view, such improvements are not likely to occur unless producer groups apply pressure for them. Obviously, if Mr. McLean's position is typical of the trade, packers do not think, and wisely so, that it is their prerogative to tell producers how best to sell their products.

We suspect that in addition to avoiding direct-to-packer selling and the development of the kind of collective producer action that led to the teletype auction of hogs in Ontario, there are many other matters which need to be explored. For instance, we wonder how up-to-date the facilities and sales methods are at the central markets? Has the Dutch clock auction selling method a part to play in improving marketing? Could the selling of livestock be done more fairly and efficiently by the teletype auction now being used in

it seems to work toward bringing all farm people and their organizations within the structure of a single national body. There are many farm people who do not belong to the farm co-operatives, the commodity associations or the direct membership bodies. Surely the aim should be to muster their views and support. It would be easier to do so in our judgment if the rival factions were melded into one united voice.

The road to unity may be a rocky one. We firmly believe it is worth the effort. The things that divide the Federation and the farm unions are much fewer in number than they used to be, and are relatively insignificant when compared with the size of the task ahead and the views they hold in common. As witness to this, the things they sought in their separate presentations to the Federal Cabinet within recent days, with two or three exceptions, were almost identical.

What is needed is men of good will on both sides of the table when the Federation and Farm Union representatives come together to discuss unity. The important thing for them to remember is not their respective organizations, but the welfare of the farm people the organizations were established to serve. Both organizations have strengths and weaknesses. We believe the strengths of one can offset the weaknesses of the other. Together they stand a better chance of achieving their common objectives than either do alone. We wish them success in their deliberations. V

Ontario? Should stockyards be publicly, co-operatively or privately owned? Are the yards and commission firms properly regulated? Do we have a sufficient number of strategically located central or terminal markets to adequately serve the expanding livestock industry? Are certain types of local auctions endangering, along with direct-to-packer selling, the price-making role of terminal markets? Is private treaty selling practiced by even some livestock co-operatives any better than direct-to-packer sales? Or alternatively, does treaty selling provide as good returns to the producer as open market sales on a competitive bid basis? Would the establishment of a national board of livestock commissioners be a constructive step?

Insofar as we are aware, the answers to these questions, and probably others we have overlooked, are not readily available if they exist at all. If producers are going to get all that is coming to them in the market, it seems logical for them to find the answers.

In the past, with few notable exceptions, livestock producers have tended to take whatever they could get for their animals by using several different, existing methods of sales. The packers, for their part, have supported the principle that the producer should have the right to choose his own time, place and method of marketing. This haphazard way of selling and buying stock is not likely to be satisfactory to most producers for very much longer, if decisions made at farm organization meetings in the past month are any indication.

The time seems ripe for action, and the evidence available suggests it is long overdue. Dependence on governments can no longer be considered a valid excuse for doing little more than complaining about the situation. In any event permanent producer self-help programs will likely be more productive and satisfactory in the long run. Of course, research and investigation will be needed before certain kinds of changes can be proven sound. But the improvements won't materialize without concerted effort. Are producers going to get on with the job, or are they going to let millions of dollars piddle away through lack of organization and vigilance? V



# What's Happening

## SOYA-BEAN GROWERS SEEK TARIFF PROTECTION

The Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board, in a brief submitted to the recent Tariff Board hearings, has called for tariff protection against imports at the following rates: 30¢ per bu. on soya-beans; \$6 per ton on soya-bean oil cake and meal; and, \$4 per cwt. on soya-bean oil.

The presentation stated: "Until such time as production in Canada increases to meet domestic requirements, these tariff proposals will afford substantial revenues to the Dominion Treasury, and at the same time establish prices for soya-beans in Canada that will encourage expansion. . . ."

The growers insist that soya-beans can be produced in Ontario as efficiently as they can in the United States, but due to U.S. Government price support policies and storage programs, the soya-bean grower across the line is at competitive advantage over his counterpart in Canada. "It is the desire of soya-bean producers to produce for a known market, not for stockpiles of surplus products, and it is further their desire that their industry be protected in the normal manner of other industry in Canada," the brief concludes. ✓

## READERS' VIEWS INVITED

Livestock marketing, featured in our January and February issues, is a No. 1 topic in Canadian farm circles today. Some readers' comments appear in our Letters column on page 68, and we invite more—address letters to The Editor, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Man.

## WEST PREDOMINATES IN BEEF RAISING

"One of the most significant developments in the Canadian beef industry over the past 10 years, is the shifting of the heart of the industry to Western Canada." This statement was made by H. K. Leckie, General Manager of the Meat Packers Council of Canada, in an address to the 66th Annual Convention of the Western Stock Growers' Association held in Calgary.

"Over three-quarters of the beef cows and heifers are now found in the Western provinces," he said.

Reviewing the build-up in cattle population during the last decade, Mr. Leckie pointed out that the numbers of beef cows and heifers had nearly doubled since 1951, while dairy cows showed a very slight increase. Alberta, always an important range area, has recently been taking on more importance in cattle feeding and processing.

"One of the strong points of the beef industry in the last few years," Mr. Leckie noted, "was the excellent consumer preference established for beef. This has resulted in an annual domestic disappearance of beef amounting to over one billion pounds

per year, since 1954. As a result, the beef industry has been able to clear all its production at fairly satisfactory prices without requiring price support or surplus disposal.

"One of the main reasons for the beef industry's favorable position, is the startling improvement in beef quality. Ten years ago, only 6 per cent of all beef carcasses graded Choice. In 1961, more than one-third of all beef carcasses graded Choice or Red Brand. This vast improvement has been due to great strides made in breeding and management, to the growth of cattle feedlot operations, and to the higher ratio of beef to dairy cattle."

Turning to the future, Mr. Leckie suggested four major challenges to cattlemen: (1) to be sure that quality beef continues to be available in ample supply to meet growing consumer needs; (2) to avoid excess

finish in line with today's market demands; (3) to strive for still greater efficiency in breeding, feeding, and management to enable beef to maintain a strong competitive position with other meats and poultry; and (4) to seek and defend sound farm policy which will permit animal agriculture to forge ahead. ✓

## SUCCESS OF ARDA RESTS WITH LOCAL GROUPS

Representatives of farm organizations in Manitoba have been told that the success of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act depended as much on their assumption of responsibilities as upon any provincial or Federal government.

Speaking to a farm leadership course at Brandon, Dr. Baldur Kristjanson, secretary of the "Resources for Tomorrow Conference," said that local people must initiate surveys in their areas to determine what programs are required.

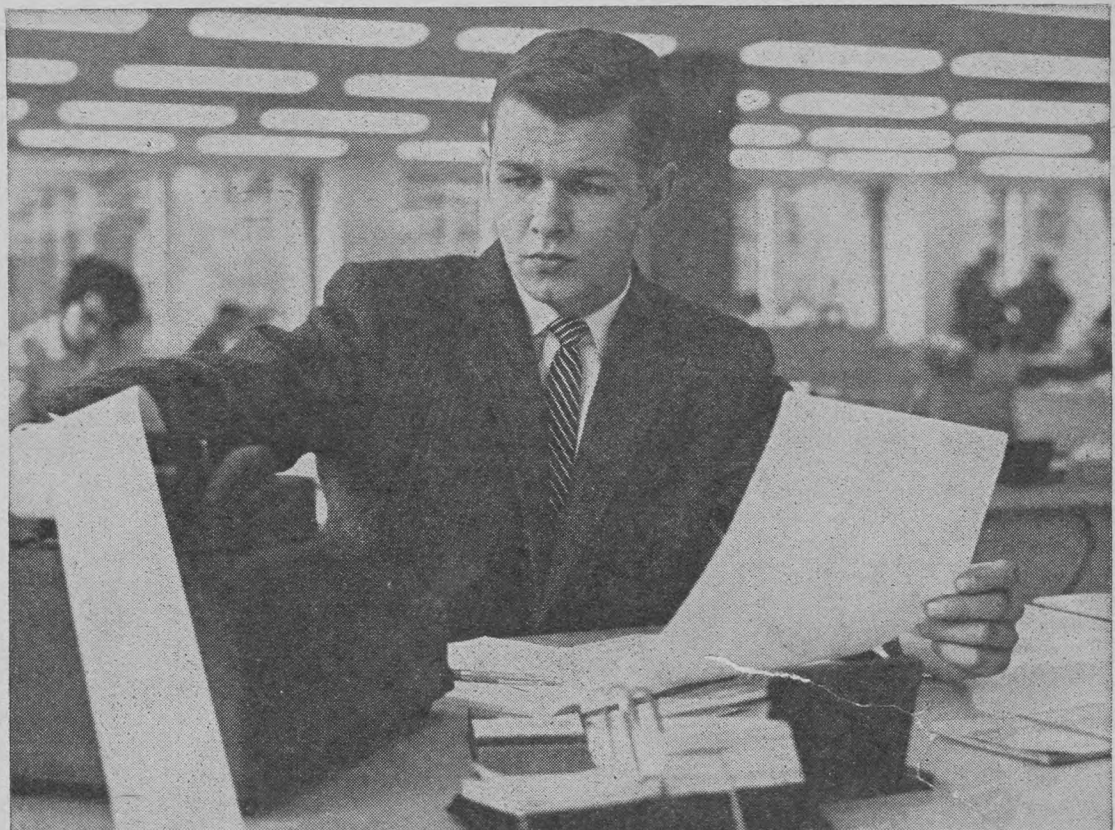
"While the governments can establish co-ordinating committees for their departments," he said, "the

job of improving Canadian agriculture cannot be done from the top down. Farm organizations and all those giving leadership in rural areas must reconsider and organize their methods.

"ARDA is a program to get agriculture on its feet," he continued. "It says agriculture must put its house in order and aim at making the best use of human resources. The programs encouraged by ARDA cannot be solely agricultural programs, but must consider the entire renewable resource field. Parts of agricultural lands will be devoted to community pastures, forestry, recreation and wildlife in those areas where agriculture alone cannot support itself."

Dr. Kristjanson said that immediate plans call for establishing community pastures in prairie areas where suitable acreage is available. It is also hoped to have at least one first-rate community development project in operation in each province within a short time. ✓

(Please turn to page 9)



## He will have 2,184 pay days to save for his retirement

His first pay cheque—the first of many more to come! What he plans to do with that money, as he goes along, is important. He can do many worthwhile things. One of the most desirable is to set aside some money regularly for his later years, to guarantee that he'll be able to take things easier when his pay cheques stop.

This needn't be just a dream. With the stroke of a pen you can make your pay cheques start to guarantee future security.

Your Life Insurance agent can show you how to make your pay days provide you with guaranteed protection now *plus* a guaranteed income for retirement you can never outlive. Make sure of tomorrow, today.

## ONLY LIFE INSURANCE CAN PROTECT YOU THESE FIVE WAYS

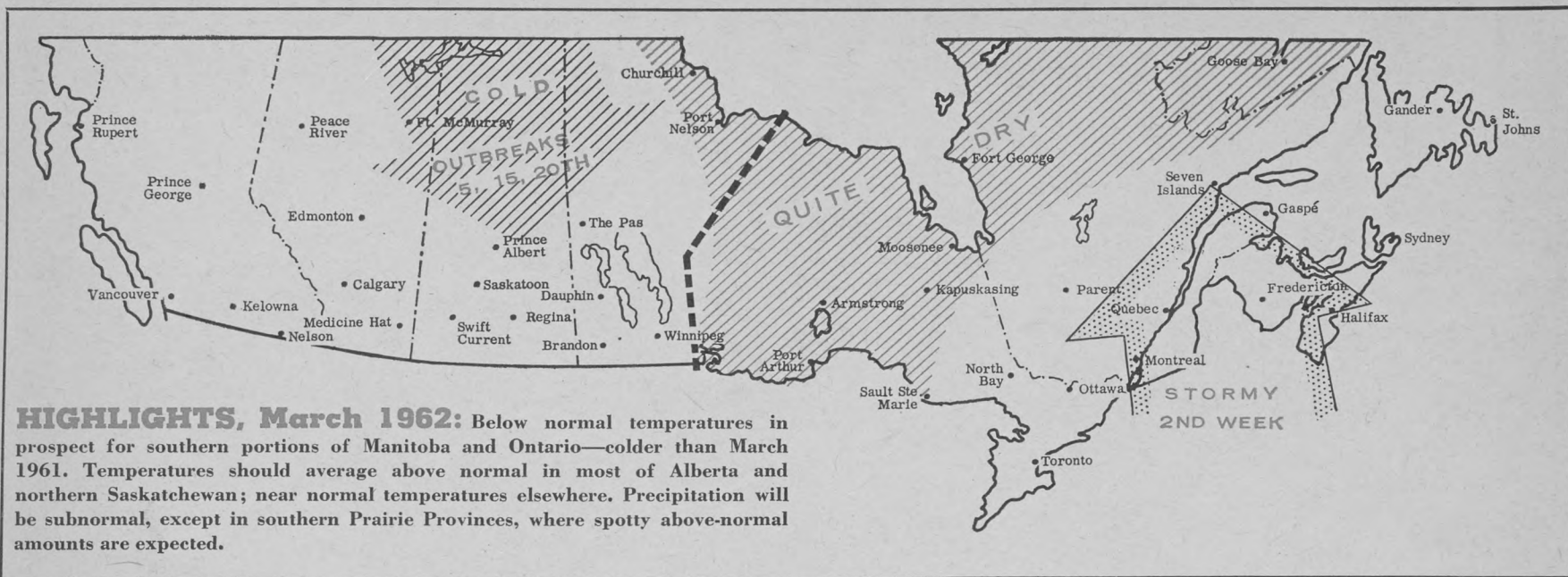
1. Guaranteed retirement income. You have an income you can never outlive.
2. Guaranteed immediate protection, from the moment you qualify.
3. Guaranteed protection, no speculation, no guessing. You know exactly the number of dollars to come.
4. Guaranteed benefits at big expense times. You can guarantee funds for future expenses such as sending children to college.
5. Guaranteed protection for the home. Your family will never inherit an unpaid mortgage.

LIFE INSURANCE GUARANTEES SECURITY WHEN PAY CHEQUES STOP  
THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

L-361E



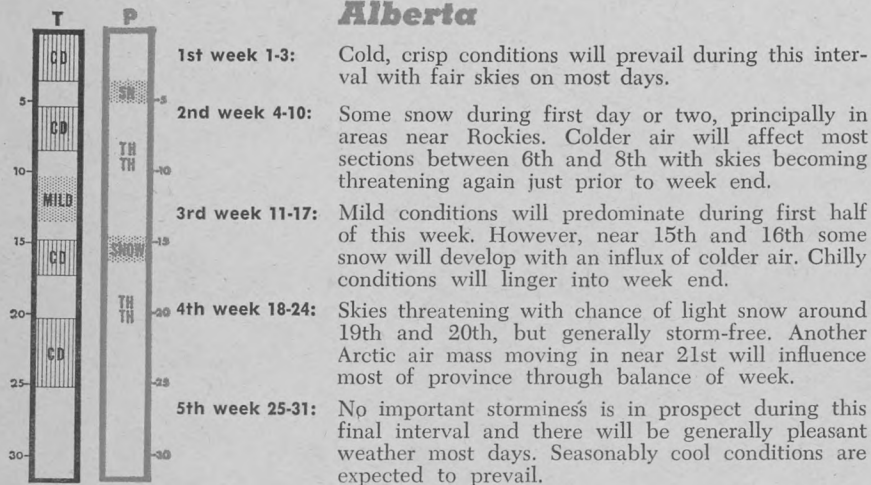
Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates



**HIGHLIGHTS, March 1962:** Below normal temperatures in prospect for southern portions of Manitoba and Ontario—colder than March 1961. Temperatures should average above normal in most of Alberta and northern Saskatchewan; near normal temperatures elsewhere. Precipitation will be subnormal, except in southern Prairie Provinces, where spotty above-normal amounts are expected.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

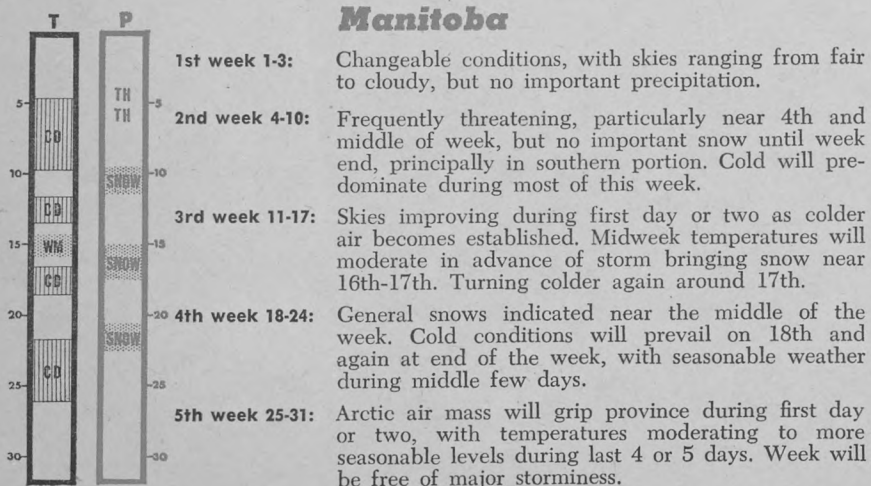
## Alberta



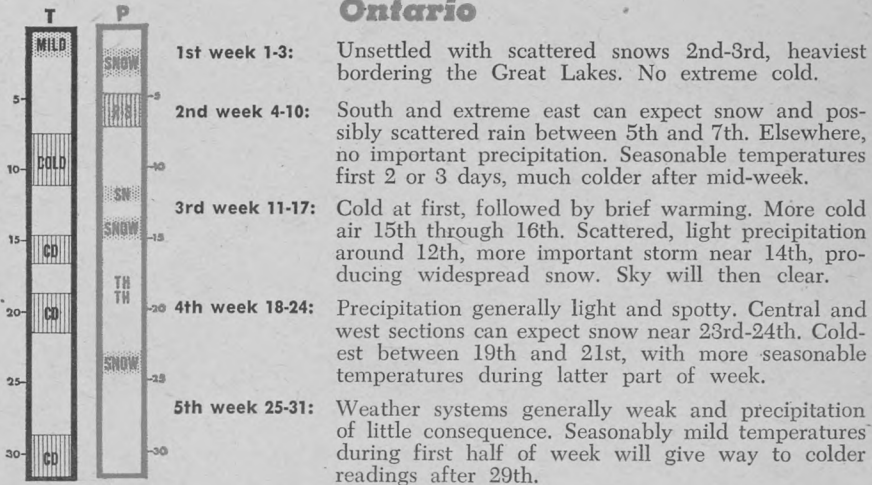
## Saskatchewan



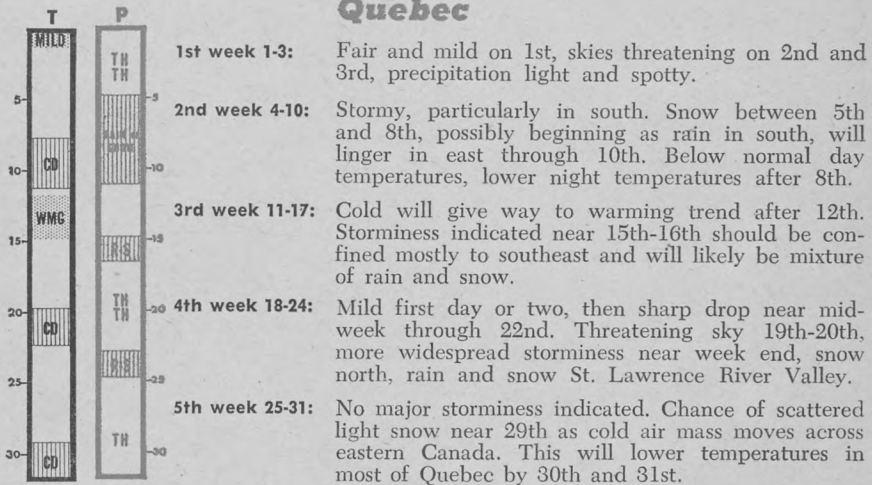
## Manitoba



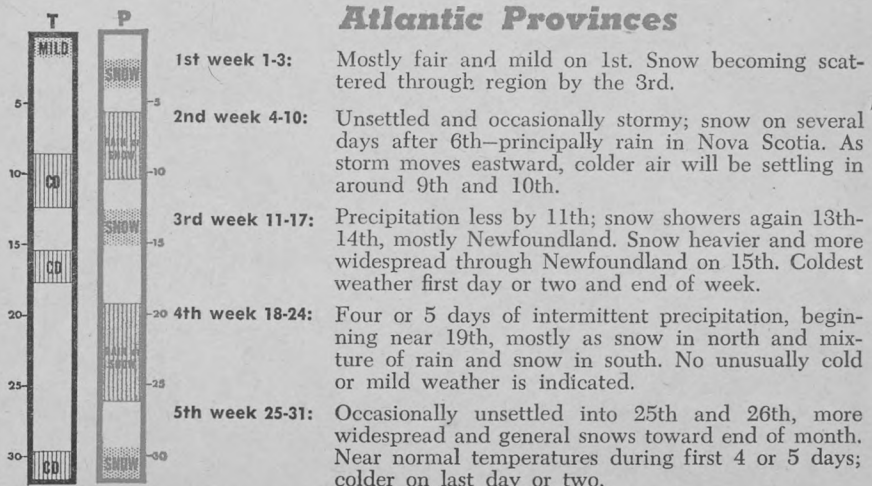
## Ontario



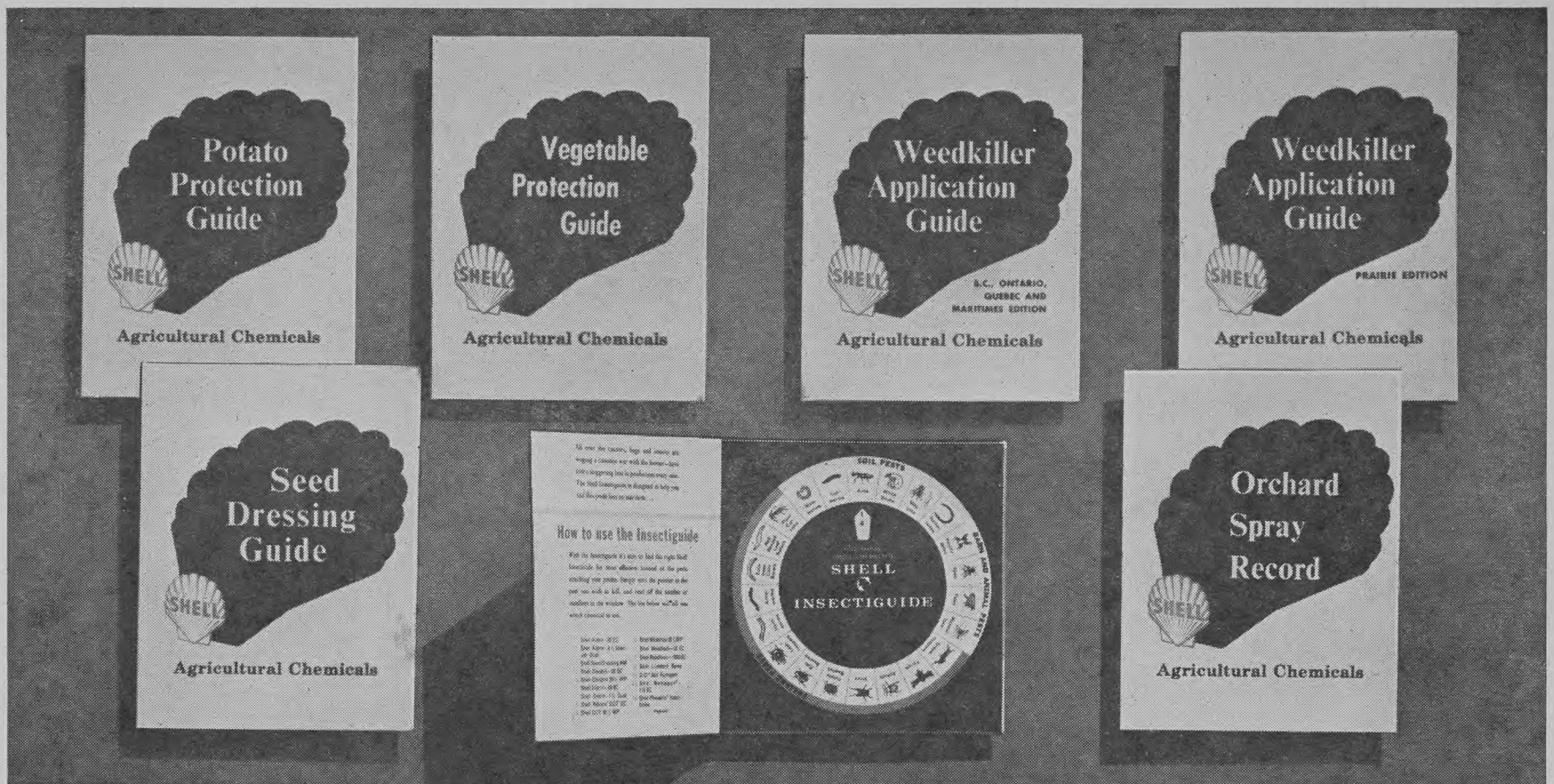
## Quebec



## Atlantic Provinces







Shell's seven Agricultural Chemical Guides are available free upon request. Send for the Guides you need.

# FREE:

## Shell Agricultural Chemical Guides give facts that help boost crop yields. Fill coupon for your free mailing.

Crop treatment has proved the most effective way of increasing crop yields. And well it should. In Canada, over 300 varieties of weeds, pests and fungi threaten the proper growth of many types of crops.

Shell's agricultural scientists have condensed years of testing into clear, practical guides now available to all Canadian farmers.

SHELL has condensed large amounts of crop treatment information into simple guides which you can keep handy in a drawer. The facts given are the result of over 30 years' research and experiment conducted by Shell scientists in laboratories throughout the world, in Canadian experimental stations and in the field. All indications given in the guides have been extensively tested for actual use by Canadian farmers and fruit growers.

### Protection guide for every major Canadian crop

Grain farmers, fruit growers, potato farmers, vegetable growers, tobacco growers will find specific information in Shell's seven Agricultural Guides.

1. A precise listing of crops concerned and of the insects, weeds or disease threatening them.
2. Specific notes detailing conditions of crop treatment, suggestions for crop inspection and relevant information on the activities of the insects, weeds or disease attacking the crop.

3. Listing of the Shell agricultural chemicals most suitable to give effective treatment.

4. Precise guidance for efficient and economical application of the Shell agricultural chemical suggested, notes on the time of application and on the protection of neighbouring crops.

5. Suggestions on the type of equipment best suited to the application of Shell pesticides, herbicides and fungicides.

The information contained in Shell's Agricultural Chemical Guides is presented in the form of simple charts. You can gather all the knowledge you require on a specific problem in a few minutes.

### How Shell agricultural chemicals help

For years Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture have stressed the vital importance of crop protection. It helps farmers obtain bigger yields per acre and cut down the cost of farm operations.

Experience has proved that Shell

Agricultural chemicals *pay for themselves many times over* in larger crops, higher crop grades, easier marketing of farm products. With farming costs spread over a larger crop income, every farmer receives a much greater return on his investment.

### A complete selection of Shell Agricultural chemicals

Shell offers farmers and fruit growers throughout Canada a complete and flexible selection of agricultural chemicals:

2 nematicides, 6 weed killers, 23 types of insecticides, 12 types of brush killers, 9 types of fungicides, 7 seed dressings, 4 insecticide-fungicide mixes, 1 growth regulator.

Separately or combined, these Shell agricultural chemicals will help your crops reach harvesting stage in the healthiest condition.

Write now for the free copies of the Shell Agricultural Chemical Guides you need. For further advice, consult your local agricultural authorities or ask your Shell or North Star authorized agent. Shell offices are located at: 1155 W. Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., 272 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., 505 University Ave., Toronto, Ont., 1255 University Street, Montreal, P.Q.

### CHEMICAL DIVISION

Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited

SHELL OIL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED  
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION  
505 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Please send me the following Shell Agricultural Guides:

Please check here

- ☐ Potato Protection Guide ☐ Vegetable Protection Guide  
☐ Weedkiller Application Guide, B.C., Ont., Que. & Maritimes Edition ☐ Weedkiller Application Guide, Prairie Edition ☐ Seed Dressing Guide  
☐ Shell Insectiguide ☐ Orchard Spray Record

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY OR TOWN..... PROV.....

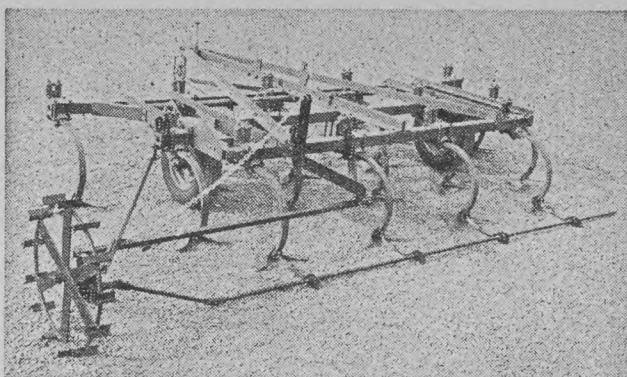


T-AG-362



## Victory Rod- Weeder Attachment

**New!  
Unique!  
Standardless!**



- ★ Makes no trenches or ridges and levels land
- ★ Makes a firm and level seed bed
- ★ Flexible and trouble free in rock
- ★ Insures good weed kill—light draft
- ★ Low cost and maintenance
- ★ Attachable to all types of blades and cultivators.
- ★ Ask about the Victory Blade Cultivator

Manufactured and Distributed by **Victory Equipment Ltd.** 920 2nd Avenue A North LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA  
**SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE**

I am interested in (Name Equipment).....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



You can't see the hammer-like blows piston rings receive, but costly results are soon evident when inferior material is used.

Correct metallurgy is one of the most important features of every Perfect Circle piston ring. Over six different metals are used at Perfect Circle...each material the highest strength compatible with the specific application...each material selected for utmost protection against breakage.

Correct, proven metallurgy is another reason why Perfect Circles are preferred and installed with confidence by leading engine manufacturers and mechanics everywhere.

**PERFECT CIRCLE**

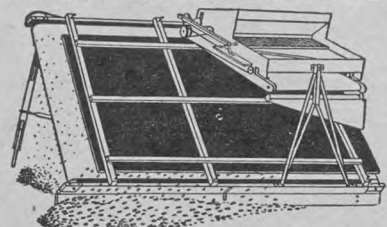
PISTON RINGS • POWER SERVICE PRODUCTS

888 DON MILLS ROAD, DON MILLS, ONTARIO, CANADA

## What Is An Expert?

The cynics say he is anybody who is at least a dozen miles from home. But we believe that a lot of farmers are experts on their own farms. That's why The Country Guide treats the farmer with respect, looks on him as a friend, and is always ready to listen to him. If there's something you want to tell us, or anything you want to ask us, the address is The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

## WILD OATS CLEANER



Combination Screen and Blanket Wild Oats Cleaner. It is the ideal cleaner for the Western Farmer.  
**CANCADE BROS. LTD.**  
BRANDON, MANITOBA

# GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE  
FARM MARKET  
FORECASTS

**PRODUCTION RATIONING** of cereal crops will no longer be necessary in 1962. Reasonably good markets are assured for nearly all crops. If spring weather conditions look promising, you might consider increasing output by using more fertilizer and weed control herbicides.

**BREAD WHEAT SUPPLIES** will be small, compared to recent years, by the end of the crop year, and even a bumper crop will not tax the handling facilities. While the situation is not critical, another dry year with large export sales could change the picture.

**DURUM WHEAT BINS** across the nation will be emptied next summer, so some increase in acreage seems reasonable. However, look for lower prices next fall, as other producing countries will also be stepping up output.

**OAT SUPPLIES** in the Prairies are at a dangerous low. When planting, be sure your acreage is large enough to cover another dry year; if the crop should be large, you will appreciate the security of an extra binful.

**BARLEY SUPPLIES** are also low but, if necessary, exports could be reduced leaving more for domestic use. You should plant at least enough acreage to meet livestock feed requirements in case of drought. Prices should remain reasonably attractive.

**RYE PRODUCTION**, mainly from fall plantings, may be larger in 1962. Limited markets are in store, however, if crops in Western Europe return to normal.

**FLAXSEED MARKETS** should remain fairly strong next fall as world supplies are quite small. However, flaxseed plantings may have to give way to cereal crops on some farms this spring.

**RAPESEED PRICES** next fall will likely slip below levels at which the current crop was sold. Even so, this crop should turn a profit so don't cut acreage too drastically.

**CORN PRICES** next fall will largely depend on what happens to the United States feed grain program. Feed grain acreage there will be considerably reduced so prices could be forced up by poor or even average growing conditions.

**FOR MAXIMUM POTATO RETURNS**, plantings should be reduced this year, especially in the East. Above average United States crops were largely responsible for this year's unprofitably low prices.

**LESS SUMMERFALLOW** in 1962? Depends on your assessment of prospects; in general, if outlook is for below-average yields, more summerfallow is recommended. In more favorable moisture areas, less fallow land coupled with a good fertilizer and chemical weed control program will pay dividends.



## What's Happening

(Continued from page 5)

### Manitoba to Step Up Swine Improvement

Quality improvement of Manitoba's market hogs is the aim of a new swine carcass improvement policy announced in January by the province's Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. George Hutton. The new policy, to go into effect immediately, will provide a means of detailed assessment of individual, commercial hog breeding and management programs. It will be available to any commercial hog producer in the province with more than three breeding sows. As an added incentive to the benefits derived from quality improvement, the Manitoba and Canada departments of agriculture are jointly providing prize money totalling \$2,000, which will be offered to the top producers.

Here is how the quality improvement program is to work. After enrolling with their local agricultural representatives, participating producers will select two hogs from each litter—a male and a female. A record of performance of each hog will be kept from weaning to the rail grading stage, including days to market, the hot weight of the carcass, length of carcass, and thickness of back fat. At the same time, each sow's performance will be scored by including the number of pigs weaned. Scores will be compiled by government graders and will be forwarded to each producer as they are compiled in order that he may assess his progress. On the basis of total scores for each litter pair, producers may measure the worth of individual sows and the comparative merits of straight and cross breeding. By consultation with the agricultural representatives and livestock specialists, the producers' entire management program can be analyzed. ✓

### N.S. FARMERS URGED TO RAISE MORE HOGS AND BEEF

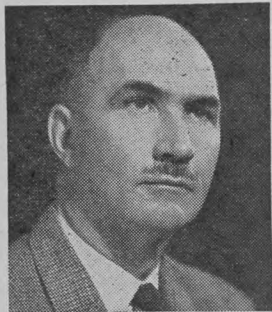
According to the Hon. E. D. Haliburton, Minister of Agriculture and Marketing for Nova Scotia, there is tremendous room for development and growth in the field of livestock production in the province before local demands for meat can be satisfied. In addressing the N.S. Federation of Agriculture annual meeting last month he said: "There is no reason why Nova Scotia cannot maintain a much larger production of beef and hogs than it does at present. We have so many factors in our favor and grass is not the least of these. . . . However, if we are to make the most of our opportunities, and the most of our resources, then we must be prepared to produce the pasture, the silage, the hay, and the other crops that a greatly expanded livestock enterprise requires. . . ." Mr. Haliburton also stressed the importance of maintaining fertility levels through the application of adequate fertilizer treat-

ments and by using sufficient limestone to enable crops to make the best use of the fertility. ✓

### MORE THAN \$2 MILLION SPENT ON WESTERN WATER AID

More than \$2,150,000 toward water development will have been extended to the parched prairie provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba by the Federal Government during the 1961-62 fiscal year, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton has announced. Construction of more than 8,000 small dams and dugouts claimed \$1,610,000 of this total. Federal contributions of approximately \$500,000 were also made toward 45 community and large water conservation projects in the two provinces. In addition, Mr. Hamilton said that PFRA contributed \$33,500 toward the cost of drilling 55 wells in Saskatchewan and \$4,500 for four wells in Manitoba as part of the emergency measures aimed at providing relief for areas hardest hit by the prolonged drought. ✓

### PFRA Appointments

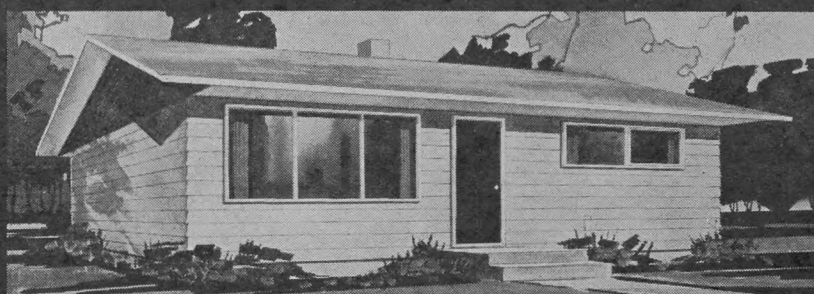


**GEORGE HART** of Vauxhall, Alta., who has been appointed administrator for the South Saskatchewan Dam with headquarters in Regina. He has been with PFRA for the past 12 years, having served as land purchaser at Lethbridge, and later as land administrator on the Hays settlement project. Born at Landis, Sask., he holds a degree in Agriculture from the University of Saskatchewan. ✓

**CHARLES JOHNSON** has been named chief of the Land Division of PFRA at Regina. In his new post, he will be in charge of the appraisal and acquisition of land required for PFRA projects in the three prairie provinces. Mr. Johnson joined PFRA as a land appraiser in 1954. He was raised on a farm at Brownlee, Sask., and holds a Master's degree in Agriculture from the University of Manitoba. ✓

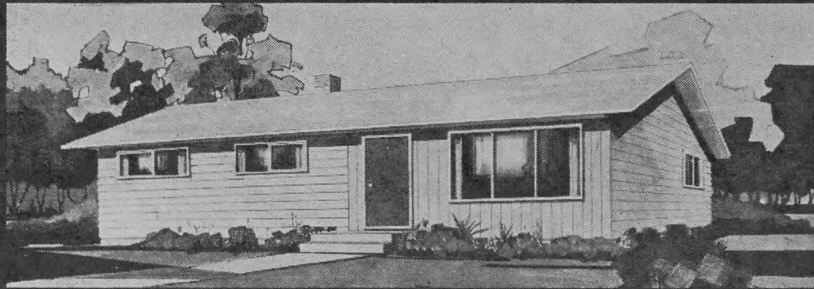


## Dollar for Dollar NELSON HOMES are Western Canada's Finest



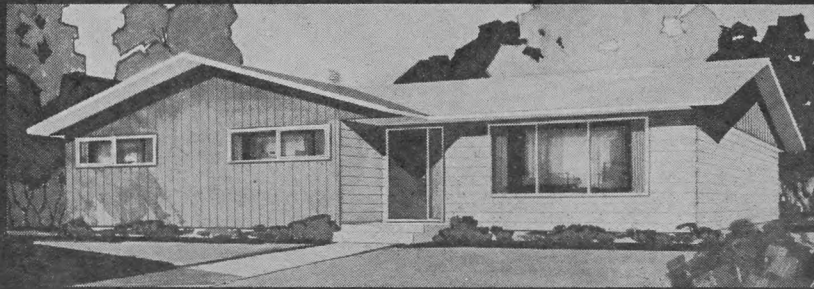
**THE LARK . . . 2 bedrooms . . .**  
a really BIG small-home value!

Full Price \$3,495.00  
Monthly Payments \$44.03



**THE VANGUARD . . . gracious**  
3-bedroom living. "L" plan.

Full Price \$4,895.00  
Monthly Payments \$61.64



**THE CARLISLE . . . the utmost for**  
your building dollar. 3-bedrooms

Full Price \$5,575.00  
Monthly Payments \$70.45

## A NELSON HOME CAN SAVE YOU UP TO \$5000

Planned for fast, easy erection at your building site . . . a Nelson Manufactured Home saves you hundreds of dollars on labor alone. You can easily erect your own Nelson Home. Each Nelson Home is designed by engineers and manufactured under modern, controlled factory conditions . . . using the finest custom-built machinery. There is no waste buying in a Nelson Manufactured Home. You pay only for what you get . . . and you get, dollar-for-dollar, the finest home money can buy in Western Canada! Fifteen homes to choose from. Buy direct from the factory—and save. Immediate delivery.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

**NELSON**  
MANUFACTURED  
**HOMES**

Head Office & Factory:  
Lloydminster, Alberta

Nelson Manufactured Homes  
Department C, P.O. BOX 920  
LLOYDMINSTER, Alberta

PLEASE RUSH MY COPY of the beautiful full-color 1962 Nelson Homes Brochure, at no cost or obligation to me.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

REGINA Display Home & Office: 7th & Angus  
CALGARY Display Home & Office: 1 mile east Clover Leaf on Trans Canada Highway  
EDMONTON Display Home & Office: 12727 St. Albert Trail



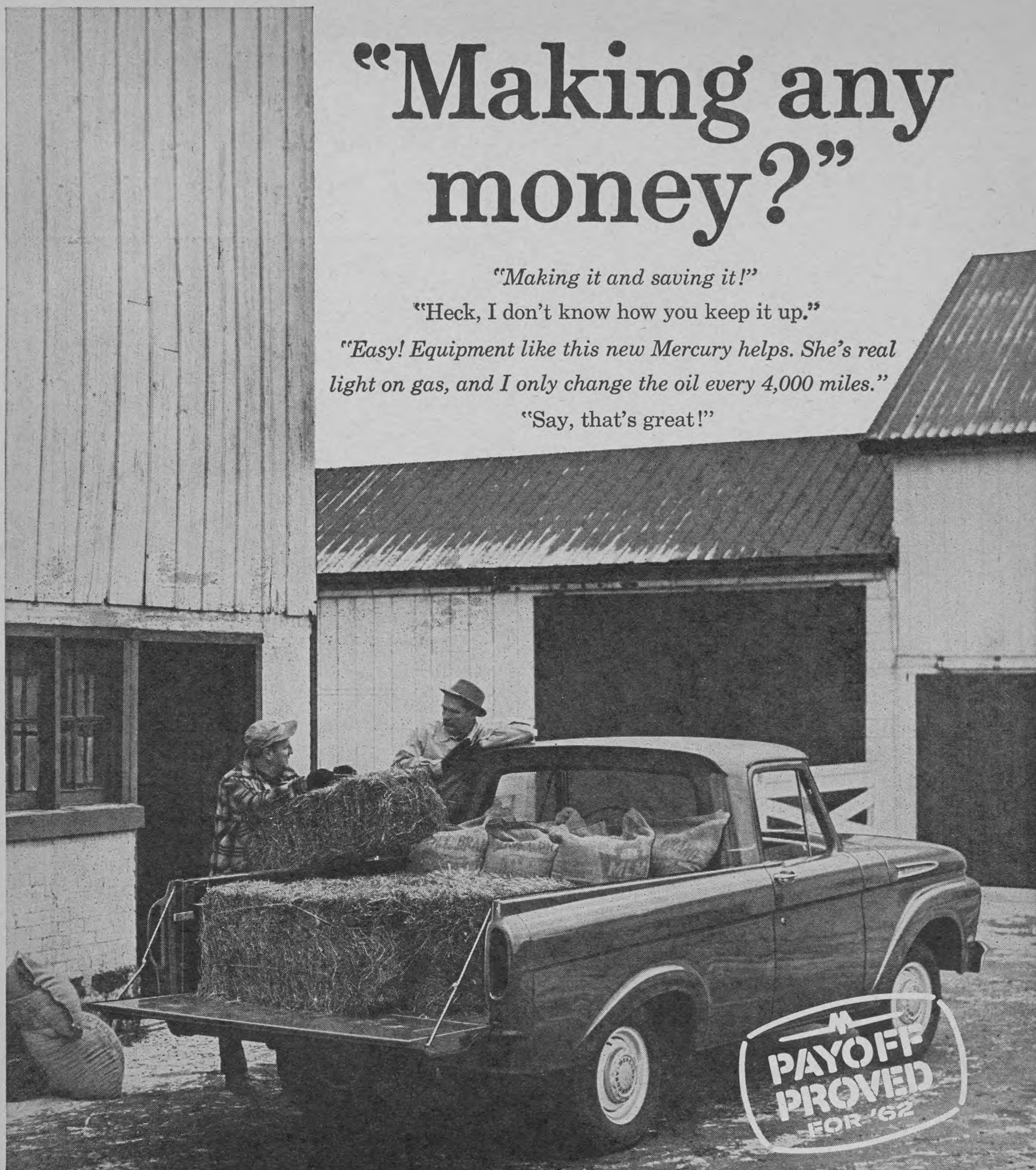
# "Making any money?"

*"Making it and saving it!"*

*"Heck, I don't know how you keep it up."*

*"Easy! Equipment like this new Mercury helps. She's real light on gas, and I only change the oil every 4,000 miles."*

*"Say, that's great!"*



You'll say it's great! And Mercury Pickups can fit just about every light duty job on your farm. Check the specs yourself! Mercury Pickups range from Econoline to M-350 with 6½-, 7-, 8- and 9-foot body sizes, 6 or V-8 engines. Four wheel drive is available on the M-100 and -250. For a larger truck, look at the M-500. Choice of three wheelbases up to 174" for custom bodies up to 15 feet. Interesting price reduction on this model, too! All this and every Mercury Truck's Payoff Proved economy, makes 'em a great way to make money. But there's more! There's the easy way you can load a Merc with anything from hogs to hay: the grain-tight bodies; the Payoff Proved durability; the husky suspension that can take any punishment and still give you a comfortable ride. Sure, you'll say Mercury Pickups are great—great to work with and make money!

There are over 600 Payoff Proved Mercury models, all Dealer Warranted for 12,000 miles or 12 months, whichever comes first. And Parts and Service are available everywhere. See your Mercury Dealer, the truck specialist who can show you all the advantages of...

## MAKING MONEY THE MERCURY WAY

## MERCURY TRUCKS

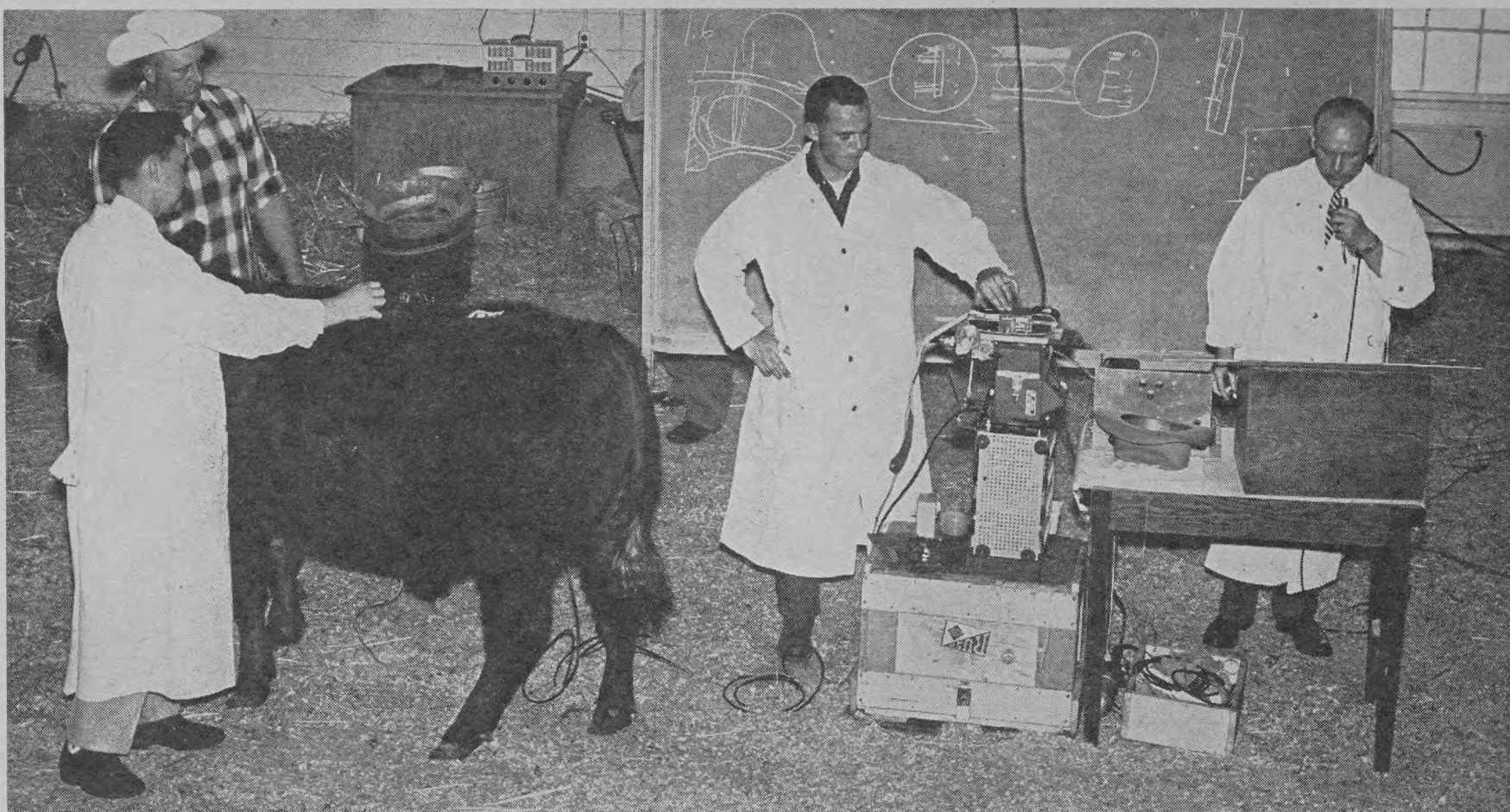


### MERCURY

*Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited*

THE COUNTRY GUIDE





[WSU photo]

A demonstration with ultrasonic equipment employed in checking a steer. This is one of the new aids now available for the evaluation of beef animals.

# Steer of Tomorrow

*"Let's stop guessing at carcass quality," say researchers. "Beef can be measured on-the-hoof and these measurements can be used to develop a better beef animal"*

FOR 40 years Chicago's Livestock International has run carcass ratings on animals in its quality beef show. In all that time there have been only 6 years when the highest placed carcass came from the steer judged best in the showring. There were 73 times when animals winning the highest carcass scores had won no show laurels at all.

Plainly, even an experienced eye cannot gauge how much red meat will be found on a steer's carcass after slaughter. In fact some judges have admitted privately that if they had to judge the same group of animals twice, they probably wouldn't come up with the same placings. If this is true, our beef industry has wasted years in a costly guessing game.

The only reason eye judging has endured so long, say some leading beef men, is that no better method has yet been found to replace it. And because we have been unable to make accurate on-the-hoof judgments, we have been hampered in selecting breeding stock which will produce the red meat steer demanded on the market.

How can we go about finding this animal? Many researchers pin their faith on **performance and progeny test records**. "Most desired carcass traits are heritable," they say. "Let's use only those sires which have proved they can produce the type of cattle we're after." Others see more promise in **liveweight measurements**, coupled with **carcass evaluations**. They seek outside indicators, such as width of shoulder, that will show a correlation with the amount of muscling (red meat) in the whole body.

In Canada, four western provinces have a Federal-Provincial performance test plan which is enabling purebred men to cull undesirables from their herds. Ontario has a P.T. plan of its own in operation. The Federal Government is

also developing a progeny test program with the help of two western ranching companies.

Across the border, that doughty group of progressive cattlemen who form P.R.I. (Performance Registry International) want their test results combined with those of researchers in other fields to establish a new method of animal judging. What they have in mind is a set standard, or formula, which will enable any stockman or buyer to gauge the worth of an animal in terms of red meat. They would also like to see sires that can produce good "meat-type" steers officially rated as "Certified Meat Sires" so a buyer will know what he's getting.

In other words, let's take all this information we now have and **put it to work!**

## Aim to Rock the Boat

Last December, these feelings were aired at Washington State University's popular Stockmen's Short Course. On hand were researchers in various fields of beef cattle improvement to show what had been discovered to date. The theme of these sessions was "The Steer of Tomorrow." The main questions—What kind of an animal are we looking for, and how will we find it?

Veteran Hereford breeder F. R. (Ferry) Carpenter of Hayden, Colorado, set the tone of these meetings when he told assembled stockmen: "We're assuming that purebred and commercial men have the same aim—to produce good beef. But so far, the purebred associations have taken a don't-rock-the-boat attitude to all this. If you belong to that class you *don't* belong here, because we aim to rock the boat!"

P.R.I. people would like to see an end to "in-herd" comparisons in performance testing. They believe the time has come to go a step beyond this and test one man's herd against another's.

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

After all, they argue, that's what your cattle are up against when they go in front of a buyer. He compares your stock with all the others in the sale ring.

"Some day," said Carpenter, "the one single standard for both purebred and commercial producers will be **carcass quality**. What we have to do now is work out a system for finding the animals that will give us that prime carcass."

One organization which is using all available research to develop red meat producers is Codding-Armour Research, located on the Codding Ranch at Foraker, Oklahoma.

Said Charles Codding, Jr.: "The enigma of the livestock business is that our edible meat must always be surrounded by waste fat and encased in a leather sack. Under the present system we can only guess at the lean content. Our judges give prizes for fat animals, and our customers pay a premium for lean ones. How long can we, as breeders and feeders, use one yardstick and our customers another?"

About 3 years ago, when Charles (Jr.) and Don Codding heard the big Armour packing concern was providing semen from tested bulls to all their beef suppliers free-of-charge, the brothers decided their ranch was a "natural" to raise bulls for Armour. For one thing, their herd had been on performance test since 1935 when their father, Chas. H. Codding, Sr., first started keeping individual records of his animals. Thus the Coddings were old hands at keeping and interpreting performance data.

Out of this, grew Codding-Armour Research, which is already a long way down the road to better beef carcasses. The main tools of this project



## 8 SOCKET-WRENCHES IN 1

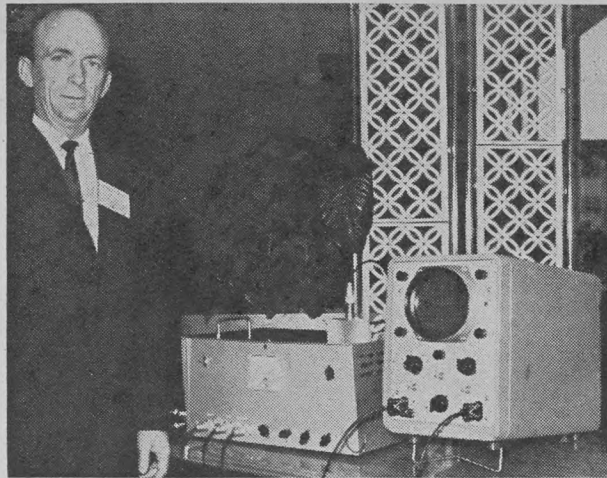
**NEW!** A wonderful general purpose socket-wrench for all industries, for garages, the farm, repair shops, factories, engineers or fitters. The wrench is designed to reach bolt heads and nuts in hard-to-get-at positions. The heads are offset to clear obstructions and to protect the hands

Sizes in inches,  
7/16, 1/2, 9/16,  
19/32, 5/8 11/16,  
3/4, and 7/8.



of the operator. It is made of strong, tough steel. Approved by the Society of Automotive Engineers (S.A.E.). This wrench is absolutely fully guaranteed. Therefore, in case of faulty material or workmanship, free replacement will be sent when the faulty wrench is returned. Price..... **\$4.95**

**DELIVERED**  
**BODIE SEEDS LTD.**  
Winnipeg 2, Canada



Dr. Judd Morrow beside the pulse-echo sonic device. [Guide photos]

are bull evaluation, progeny testing and feedlot testing. As a further check, many Coddington-Armour cattle have to pass mechanical "judges" before going to slaughter.

### USE MECHANICAL RATING TOOLS

One of these is a sonoscope—a radiosonic device which measures the depth of loin. Photogrammetry—a photographic method of measuring volume—is another. When combined, the results of these readings add to knowledge already gained about an animal's makeup. The "Moment of Truth" comes at the slaughterhouse, where the effectiveness of the whole program can be checked and tallied.

The use of ultra-sound (high frequency sound) for estimating an animal's red meat content is rapidly gaining favor. One of the leading researchers in this field is Judd Morrow, Southwest Agricultural Institute, Texas.

Said Dr. Morrow: "High frequency sound waves have been used for a long time in testing for flaws in metals and other industrial materials. We have developed a similar device for testing our beef animals."

Ultrasonic readings are made as follows: a strand of pliable wire is laid over the animal's back at about the 12th rib position to find the actual contour of the area where readings are to be made. This shape is then traced on graph paper so data from the sound readings can be plotted.

Next, the hair is clipped over this spot for about 8 to 10 inches down. A leather strap (with one-inch graduations and slots for the sound transducer) is then fitted over the clipped area. To ensure good contact between the transducer and the animal, a medium-weight oil is applied to the clipped area beforehand.

The readings are made at these one-inch intervals from the middle of the back to the strap's end. When plotted, the result is a diagram of what a prime rib roast or steak from that animal would look like. In over 800 readings so far, the error has been very small.

"This equipment can be used in the field as long as there's a 110-volt system to hook into," Dr. Morrow explained. "With good help we can do an animal every 6 minutes. I don't claim this is the method, but we're going to keep working on it."

### LIVEWEIGHT MEASURING AIDS

Another aid in judging cutout value on-the-hoof is liveweight measurements. In telling of some of the work done on this, Professor W. W. Green, University of Maryland, suggested we stop using mere words to describe our beef animals. We should use measurements.

"A judge might say a heifer is 'deep-bodied,' and that she has the 'widest' loin he ever saw!" said Professor Green. "But what does that tell us? How deep is deep and how wide is wide? I say let's describe our beef animals as accurately as we describe our beauty queens. When you say Miss America is blonde, 5 ft. 8 in. high and 36-24-36, people have some idea of the girl you're talking about."

And that's what "live weight" researchers are seeking—measurements which show a strong correlation to the lean-fat ratio in an animal's body. If this can be expressed in a formula as simple as 36-24-36, so much the better.

Measuring an animal at heart girth to estimate its live weight has been used with success for a long time. Some measurements which show a correlation with carcass grade are: Width of shoulder, height of shank and

width of thigh. Width of shoulder (widest point) is one of the best projectors because it gives a clue to muscling over the whole body, researchers say. Height of shank indicates the size of chuck, while thigh width aids in loin calculations.

"In general, width measurements appear to correlate better than length or depth measurements," Professor Green stated. "Some day we may be able to plot contour maps of an animal's side which we can run through some machine to tell us what grade of animal we have."

### IT'S PRACTICAL: IT'S COMING

To cattlemen who wondered what a new way of rating animals would do to present grading systems, Ferry Carpenter had this to say: "The eye of an experienced grader or buyer will always be a valuable asset. As the new standards come into use, these people will re-educate themselves to use them."

The "measurement" man, Professor Green, agreed:

"A few years ago it was said A.I. was impractical because farmers wouldn't do their own inseminating," he pointed out. "We solved that with the traveling A.I. technician. Some said performance testing would



Prof. W. W. Green of the University of Maryland says: "Let's describe our cattle as accurately as we describe our beauty queens."

flop because keeping records was too big a chore, but we developed IBM card systems. We'll work this one out too!"

There have already been "breakthroughs" which indicate that these men could be right.

About 3 years ago, the Calgary Bull Sale started listing rate-of-gain figures for its bulls. Ontario sales handle both tested and untested animals, but bulls with performance records are eligible for a special subsidy.

In the United States, listing performance data has become a practice at special sales. At the 1960 Chicago International, judges of the quality beef contest broke with tradition to the extent of using an ultrasonic device to "peek under each animal's hide" before making their decisions. Incidentally, the animal they placed first in the ring went on to win the top carcass award after slaughter.

Some day all sale animals, purebred and commercial, may bear tags which read something like this: "G3 SR1, 26.4-24-16," giving such information as daily gain, sonic rating (lean), width of shoulder, thigh and loin. V

### BLUEPRINT FOR BEEF

What kind of carcass should the Steer of Tomorrow produce? Armour and Company has listed 10 requirements for a good beef-type animal:

1. Live wt. of 900-1,100 lb. Warm carcass wt. 550-700 lb.
2. Fat cover uniform, firm and white. To measure 1/10" or less per cwt. of carcass at 12th rib.
3. At least 48 per cent of carcass wt. in hind quarter.
4. Ribeye bright red, firm. Two sq. in. of lean per cwt. of carcass.
5. Primal cut yield per side no less than 22½ per cent for rounds, 17¼ for loin and 9¼ for rib.
6. Average daily gain 2¼ lb. or better.
7. Abundant marbling of ribeye. (At least USDA rating of No. 8 or C.)
8. Tenderness score of 6 (1 is tough, 8 is tender).
9. Kidney and suet not exceeding 2 lb. per cwt. of carcass.
10. Bone color deep red.

## Irrigate



Write for FREE 70-page catalogue to

### SPRINKLER IRRIGATION & EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.

Pioneers since 1948

767 - 9th Avenue S.E.  
Calgary - Alberta

FOUR BRANCH OFFICES  
IN WESTERN CANADA

### Half a Century

That's how long The Guide has been a part of the Canadian farm scene. So many things have changed in that time. New machines, new crop varieties, new breeding methods, new ways of doing just about everything, have made the farmer's job more and more complicated. Through all this, The Country Guide has changed too, but has never altered its purpose, which is to keep the farmer informed of the important developments as they occur.

## FREE BOOK GIVES MANY TIPS FOR HOUSE & FARM

You'd never dream there could be so many ways common, everyday household lye can help you. It can save you time. It can save you work. It can save you money. In more ways than you can imagine. It's all outlined in a free booklet prepared by an eminent Canadian Bacteriologist entitled, "How Lye Can Help You On The Farm And In The Home." It contains over 60 pages filled with valuable information that no home or farm should be without. To get your free copy, simply write to: Standard Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.



# Farm Split Three Ways

*Long-term credit was the key to successful division of a family business*

by **RICHARD COBB**



Oscar Lagace relaxes alongside some farm machinery which the brothers share to cut the costs.



Bernard Lagace in front of the home place where the brothers were raised. Oscar lives in it now.



Adelard Lagace, last to marry, set up his own farm in 1961. Here he works on stanchions for his new dairy barn. He also built a new house.

**Y**OU'VE heard the cynic's advice to the young man who is about to be married—Don't! Well, this is no place to start a discussion on so delicate a matter, but it has a bearing on the Lagace brothers, who ignored the warning and found an effective way to make one family farm into three.

Oscar, Adelard and Bernard lived on the home place at La Salle, Man., in a house designed originally for Grandfather Lagace and his 14 children, with room to spare. In 1947, the brothers bought the farm from their father, including about 1,400 acres split three ways, some beef cattle and 12 milk cows. They grew some grain, shipped some cream, and were able to make an adequate living as bachelors, farming their separate parcels of land jointly. The first improvement came in 1950 when they obtained their first milk contract.

The break-up started when Bernard married and set up a farm on his own 426 acres. Oscar was the next to take a wife, but he continued to farm in partnership with Adelard, his twin. Then, in 1960, Adelard married and set about establishing his own farm. Today, each brother has a dairy farm, each has a milk contract, and the future looks bright.

This kind of thing takes money, and a lot of it. Bernard, the first breakaway brother, borrowed originally from the former Canadian Farm Loan Board. But, in 1960, he obtained a loan from the new Farm Credit Corporation, with which he paid off the previous loan and another debt on livestock, and added to his dairy barn. A second FCC loan in 1961 enabled him to buy more cows and an additional milk contract.

Oscar, the second to marry, borrowed from the Farm Loan Board jointly with Adelard to pay off the mortgage on their farm. He and Adelard shared the livestock, so when Adelard married and aimed to set up his own farm, Oscar was faced with the problem of buying Adelard's share of the dairy cattle and the milk contract. He also needed a barn cleaner and stanchions for an addition to his barn, and to pay off a debt on a previous purchase of cattle. A Farm Credit Corporation loan last year covered all these items.

Adelard, newly married and starting his own farm, still had the outstanding joint debt to the Farm Loan Board with Oscar. He also needed to buy a complete dairy herd and a milk contract, but he did have the advantage of selling his half of the original herd and contract to Oscar. A loan from FCC helped him to pay off the outstanding debt, buy his own herd, dig a 154 ft. well, and erect a dairy barn.

The Lagace brothers still share all their machinery, except the milking equipment. This means that they have a low investment of \$25,000, split three ways, for the use of 3 tractors, 2 dump trucks, 1 trailer, 1 combine, 1 swather, 2 discers, 1 seed drill, 2 cultivators, 1 big plow, 2 balers, 1 hay conditioner, and a forage harvester. They reckon they need one more tractor, especially at haying time to free a field tractor for summer-fallowing.

**I**T'S true that the Lagace brothers did not have to start from nothing, but they did have to overcome the problem of splitting up a family farm that could not support three families without radical changes. This is one kind of situation that the Farm Credit Corporation is designed to resolve. Set up under the Farm Credit Act of 1959, the FCC aims to provide competent farmers with the means to enlarge and reorganize their operations into economic units. It does this in two ways:

**Standard Loans** are granted on the security of farm lands, not exceeding 75 per cent of the appraised value, or \$20,000, whichever is less.

**"Package-Deal" Loans** are provided for capable young farmers with limited capital, who need long-term and intermediate-term capital. The amount of a loan must not exceed \$27,500, or 75

per cent of the value of the real estate, basic herd, and necessary farm equipment

In both cases, loans are repayable at 5 per cent for periods up to 30 years, and payments are made in equal amounts annually or semi-annually. Crop share agreements can replace instalment payments in the Prairie Provinces and the Peace River Block under certain conditions. One important effect of crop sharing is that the borrower makes larger payments in a good crop year, and does not have to face a fixed payment in a poor crop year, when his income is low.

Aside from making loans, the FCC will advise a farmer on his problems, including whether a loan would help to solve them, and also on developing plans to make the best use of his resources. "Package-deal" borrowers are advised on what priorities are needed to make an economic family farm unit, and are helped to set up proper farm records. Follow-up visits by FCC staff help the farmer with his current problems and ensure that he is kept in touch with the best information available for his type of farm.

This work is carried out through branch offices located in every province, except for the Atlantic Provinces, which are included in one branch. Field men are located in larger centers. Each branch is responsible for its own staff, for making appraisals for loans, and for approving loans. These matters are referred to the head office in Ottawa only if a branch considers it necessary.

**I**T is under this system that Oscar, Adelard and Bernard Lagace have achieved their present independence through standard loans.

Oscar has 424 acres under cultivation, about two-thirds for forage crops, and his farm's market value is \$34,000. He has 32 Holstein cows and 11 heifers, and a milk contract for 19,000 lb. monthly, handled in bulk.

Adelard works 365 acres mainly for forage production, the market value of his farm is \$32,000, and his herd includes 24 Holstein cows and 10 heifers. He has a contract with a small dairy for 20,000 lb. of milk a month, delivered in cans.

Bernard cultivates 331 acres, with about two-thirds as seeded hay and pasture, and the market value of his farm is \$31,000. He increased his dairy herd last fall to 46 cows, and now has a milk contract for 19,300 lb. per month, handled in bulk.

This is what the Lagace brothers have achieved, starting from the 1,400-acre mixed farm acquired from their father 15 years ago. The change has meant that they still produce about the same amount of grain and forage, but sell less of it and feed more to a far greater number of cows. At the same time, they have attained a higher standard of living than would have been possible if they had continued to operate the old farm jointly. And, what's more, they have been able to reach their goals faster with the help of the Farm Credit Corporation.





Bill Godlonton, McIntyre Ranch manager, is one of the old-time cowboys, but with modern ideas.

# Cowboys in Winter

Photo-Story by RICHARD HARRINGTON

**W**INTER is a slack time for cowboys, but they still have the cattle to feed. On the 64,000-acre McIntyre Ranch, south of Lethbridge, Alta., there are about 4,500 commercial and purebred Herefords. The cattle congregate around the trailer and the baled hay is thrown down to them. Calves get a special ration. Sometimes the chinook will melt the snow and expose the grass, but hay brought out by the cowboys is more reliable.

Ranch manager Bill Godlonton says it takes years to develop the skill and judgment needed for a good stockman. They still spend a lot of time in the saddle, but make use of modern machinery wherever it can do a better job. V



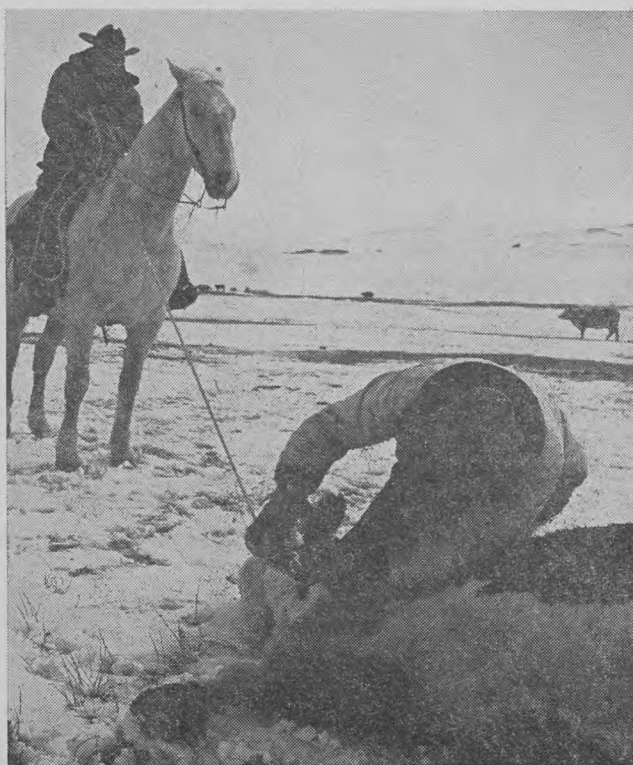
The actual feeding is done from the tractor-drawn trailers, but Godlonton and his men always ride among the cattle while this is going on and make sure that all animals are in good condition.



Around 1,800 head of Herefords gather in this section of the McIntyre Ranch to collect their handout of hay. Chinook winds might offer them some grazing in the depth of winter, but this cannot be relied upon.



Tractors haul the hay to the feeding grounds and cowboys throw bales off the racks to the ground.



Finding a lame heifer, one man "busts" it and his pony holds it, while another hand gives a footrot injection.



After chores, this cowboy practices with piggin' string on wooden calf.



One man oils his saddle, the other mends a bridle on the sewing horse.





W. F. McLean, president of Canada Packers, answers a question put by Guide Field Editor Don Baron.

# Meat Packer Looks at Livestock Marketing

**Baron:** Mr. McLean, what are the views of Canada Packers Ltd. with regard to orderly livestock marketing?

**McLean:** First, let's decide what we mean by orderly marketing. To us, it means a market whereby all buyers of livestock have an equal opportunity to bid on the available supply. Under such a system, price and price alone determines who purchases the livestock. This is price competition, and it works to the benefit of both the farmer and the packer. Canada Packers is in favor of this kind of orderly livestock marketing.

**Baron:** Does the compulsory hog marketing scheme in Ontario fit this definition of orderly marketing?

**McLean:** Yes, the selling program set up by Ontario's hog producers does provide a truly open market. Price is the only factor that determines who gets the hogs.

**Baron:** What do you think of the compulsory features of this scheme?

**McLean:** The producer has the responsibility to decide for himself the manner in which he wants to sell his livestock. He is selling his own produce. All we want, as buyers, is an equal chance to bid competitively for it.

**Baron:** Is it true, as many producers have believed, that your company has been opposed to compulsory marketing?

**McLean:** It would be presumptuous of us to take sides regarding this question of compulsion. Producers themselves must decide how they want to sell their livestock. Ontario's compulsory scheme for hogs is a case in point. The compulsion is on producers, not buyers. From our point of view, the scheme works very well.

**Baron:** What are your feelings regarding terminal markets?

**McLean:** Canada Packers is the biggest purchaser of livestock on the terminal markets in this country. We have plants located adjacent to all important terminal markets except Saskatoon. We have buyers on all terminal markets. In other words, we support terminal markets.

**Baron:** But don't you also have buyers out purchasing cattle direct from farms and feedlots?

**McLean:** Yes, and we have buyers at every country auction too. We will purchase livestock in any way that producers want to sell them.

**Baron:** Many livestockmen say that higher prices

**Background:** Articles in the January 1962 issue of *The Country Guide* reported and commented on the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Investigation into Canada Packers Limited, and also dealt with Ontario's hog marketing plan, and with the role of terminal markets in establishing livestock prices. As a follow-up *Country Guide* Field Editor Don Baron has interviewed Mr. W. F. McLean, President of Canada Packers Limited. Mr. McLean states some pertinent views on livestock marketing. He also offers to co-operate fully with any farm groups in planning constructive changes in marketing patterns.

would result if more livestock were sold through terminal markets. What is your opinion?

**McLean:** I don't know whether this would be true or not. However, terminal markets should handle a substantial number of livestock to represent the true supply and demand situation. If they don't handle sufficient livestock, they are unsatisfactory for both seller and buyer.

**Baron:** Is it practical to suggest that all livestock offered for sale should be directed through existing terminal markets?

**McLean:** I don't believe it is. For one thing, many packing houses are located far from terminal markets and, if they had to buy at terminal markets, it would mean unnecessary transportation costs and shrink, which would represent a loss to the producer.

**Baron:** It seems, then, that most of the apparent weaknesses in the livestock market today could be remedied by more livestock being sold under conditions of unquestioned competitive price bidding.

**McLean:** We believe that livestock are being sold under intensely competitive conditions today. However, when systems are devised under which the degree of competition is more obvious, I think these work to the advantage of everyone.

**Baron:** What are you prepared to do toward working in this direction?

**McLean:** As I have already said, it would be presumptuous of us to tell producers how to sell their livestock. But if producers or farm groups want to work toward bringing about constructive changes, we will co-operate with them in any way we can.

**Baron:** Are there any specific ways in which you might help?

**McLean:** We are willing to make available any information we have which would be useful to them, about marketing livestock, and about the processing and selling of meat. We believe there is need for much greater co-operation between producers and processors in furthering this livestock industry, and we are sincerely anxious to do whatever we can toward this goal.



## KILLS WIREWORMS!

MERGAMMA C controls seed-borne diseases, kills wireworms, thus increasing crop yields (average 5 to 7 bushels per acre).

Insist on MERGAMMA C, 12 years proven best across the West.



Mr. Morris Francis, Farmer at R.R. 2, WALKERTON, ONT., says: "Our LINCOLN Welder more than paid for itself in the first year. Since then we've come to rely on it so much that we would hate to be without it."

## CANADA'S LARGEST MAKER OF ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT . . . OFFERS YOU TODAY FREE TRIAL

Your LINCOLN representative will gladly bring a welder out to you, show you how to use it and leave it with you for ten days at no charge. See for yourself how useful a welder can be.

## WITH A LINCOLN FARM ARC WELDER YOU CAN . . .

CSA Approved



WELD  
CUT  
BRAZE  
SOLDER  
PIERCE HOLES  
HARD SURFACE  
THAW PIPES

ONLY  
**\$155**  
f.o.b. TORONTO  
TAX NOT  
INCLUDED

Shipping Charges: Manitoba \$3.25;  
Saskatchewan \$3.50; Alberta \$4.25.

Send for Low-cost  
Book on Welding

"Farm Arc Welding," 456 pages, 724 illustrations, large 6" x 9" size, bound in durable, cloth-covered board, gold embossed. Details, bill of materials, pictures and descriptions for repairing and building nearly every type of farm tool and equipment.

Only  
**\$2.50**  
Postage Paid

To: Lincoln Electric Co. of Canada Ltd.,  
179 Wicksteed Ave., Leaside, Ont.

- ☐ Please send me the name of my nearest dealer.  
☐ Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of FARM ARC WELDING, \$2.50.  
☐ I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ CASH  
\_\_\_\_\_ MONEY ORDER.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

CG-2



# CFA policy mapped out

*Farm spokesmen were alert to the problems of the day, and showed striking unanimity and confidence on how they should be met*

by LORNE HURD

**W**IDE areas of agreement and a good deal of confidence were displayed by farm spokesmen from across the nation at this year's annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, as they decided what ought to be done to achieve farm policy and other objectives.

Held at the Banff School of Fine Arts in Alberta, January 23, 24 and 25, the meeting seemed to lack, for the most part, the sharp differences of opinion and periods of confusion delegates had experienced at similar meetings in recent years.

Again and again, as the delegate body considered more than 90 resolutions on almost as many subjects, they found either they were in complete accord, or that a satisfactory compromise could be worked out.

There would seem to be a number of reasons for this noticeable change of atmosphere at what has frequently been called "the farmers' parliament."

First, it was evident from the discussions that a deeper understanding of the nation's farm problems is becoming more widespread. Delegates from the various provinces had done their homework before their arrival at the meeting. As a result, they were better prepared to present their case and to answer questions.

Second, the heated debates of former years over what the policy of the Federation should be on price supports were conspicuous by their absence. There was no talk of demanding parity through the price stabilization program. In fact, the meeting resolved "that government 'price supports' continue to be flexible, designed to meet emergencies and give a measure of stability by preventing collapse of price, and should not be a government price incentive to production of commodities that are in surplus."

Third, the facilities at Banff were ideal in the sense that delegates had a greater opportunity to become better acquainted with one another, and with the problems of the various regions. Business was discussed outside the formal sessions in detail and at length. This could not help but create improved understanding of the issues to be decided upon when they were presented on the floor of the meeting.

## FARM ORGANIZATION UNITY

It was in this kind of environment that one of the most significant steps the Federation has made in a long while was taken. By unanimous agreement the delegate body decided to make a supreme effort to bring about overall unity in the farm organization field. The following is the final wording of the resolution that was passed:

**WHEREAS** two farm organizations mean higher administration costs for farm people; and **WHEREAS** the Farmers' Union and the Fed-

eration of Agriculture are both working to the same end and for the same purpose;

**RESOLVED** that we take steps to bring agriculture in Canada under one united and stronger organization to speak with one voice, not two; and

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that all farm organizations work toward this end; and

**FURTHER RESOLVED** that this delegate meeting authorize the Board of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to work with the National Farmers' Union in studying the possibility of ways and means being found to provide opportunity for farm unions to participate in the CFA on the national level, either through the respective provincial federations or directly.

It was particularly significant that this resolution originated in Ontario and was amended with the addition of the last resolve clause by the Farmers' Union of Alberta delegates to the meeting. In supporting the amendment, the Alberta spokesmen referred to several matters worth noting.

They said they wholeheartedly supported the following two references to the subject in CFA President H. H. Hannam's address to the meeting: (1) "Of paramount importance is the fact that farmers should be articulate as farmers with one voice and that they should have organized, united strength back of that voice." (2) "Co-operatives will, and have every right to, deal with farm policy."

The Alberta delegates emphasized, however, that direct membership farm organizations also must deal, and have every right to deal, with farm policy. They suggested that delegates look to the Province of Quebec, where the direct membership organizations (L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs and the Quebec Farmers Association) and the Co-opérative Fédérée de Québec work together within the Canadian Federation of Agriculture without conflict or disagreement. They also pointed out that the important person is the individual farmer, and that the organizational structure of the CFA must be such that his voice can be heard.

The Federation's position on this question was perhaps best summed up in Dr. Hannam's address referred to earlier, when he said:

"Disunity in any form divides and weakens the voice of the farmer. Believing this as strongly as we do, we will regret exceedingly if our Canadian farmers are asked to support and finance two rival national organizations. And we give assurance that we will do all we can to move in the opposite direction, that is to move toward overall unity in the farm organization field.

"Unity and drive and support by all parts of organized agriculture are urgently needed to maintain the farm sector of our society as an

entity. An informed membership is needed more than ever before. The art of getting agreement and unity on major matters of fundamental policy is the thing that matters. Groups of producers may disagree on many questions, but their wisest course is to do that debating within meetings of the national organization, and when the discussion is finalized, be in a position to present a unified policy on the basis of which organized agriculture can make real progress.

"... Let us aim to proceed in a way that may best build influence and prestige for the voice of organized Canadian farmers. It will take all we can do in this respect, all the active informed and purposeful support we can marshal from farmers in every part of Canada, to meet the challenges of the new era before us," Dr. Hannam concluded.

## TWO URGENT PROBLEMS

While there can be no doubt of the importance of bringing about farm unity, the meeting clearly identified the 1961 drought in Western Canada, and the developing crisis in dairy farming, as the two most urgent problems with which it had to deal.

**Special Drought Assistance.** Delegates agreed that the Federation should request the Government of Canada to pay drought assistance for the 1961-62 crop year (early in the spring of 1962) on the basis of graduated payments to producers with a yield of less than 12 bushels per acre of wheat, or its equivalent in other crops on cultivated land.

They wanted it to be understood that such payments would be over and above PFAA and crop insurance payments. Western delegates pointed out that while PFAA payments were helpful, they haven't been kept in line with the increasing costs of production over the years. The 1961 drought cut the crops in half, and led to a drop in income of more than \$400 million, with the result that many farmers urgently require more cash if they are to plant a crop in 1962 and carry on throughout the year.

**Dairy Policy.** To meet the critical problem of imbalance between production and consumption of milk and dairy products, the Dairy Farmers of Canada—a member body of the Federation—brought forward a series of resolutions embodying policy approved at its meeting in Montreal in mid-January. The policy was a short term one, designed to maintain farm income to dairy farmers, while at the same time reducing the surplus of butter.

With many queries, but only minor amendment, these resolutions, with one exception, were approved by the CFA delegate body. The highlights of what the dairy farmers want may be summarized as follows:

• **Butter.** The Federal Government to institute a consumer subsidy on butter of 14 cents per lb.



immediately, without reducing the current butterfat price support to the farmer in the 1962-63 dairy year, or without subjecting the producer of farm separated cream to production controls. The Agricultural Stabilization Board will be asked to make an increased stabilization payment to producers of milk for manufacturing to compensate them for loss of revenue on such milk going into the production of butter.

- **Cheese.** The Federal Government to set the floor price on cheese at 32 cents per lb.; to continue to provide export assistance of 4 cents per lb.; and, to continue the 25 cents per cwt. stabilization payment to cheese milk producers, or a proper payment to keep their prices in line with manufacturing milk prices.

- **Milk Powder.** The Federal Government to continue the export subsidy of 4 cents per lb. on whole milk powder during 1962; to establish a support price of 12 cents per lb. for skim milk powder, or an export subsidy sufficient to maintain the domestic price at 12 cents per lb.; and, to make an increased stabilization payment to manufacturing milk producers whose milk goes into the production of milk powder, but excluding any producer who ships a portion of his milk to the fluid trade. In this connection, the meeting agreed to request that such increased stabilization payments be limited to the volume of milk that individual producers shipped in 1961, and that they be calculated and paid for each 3-month period during the dairy year.

- **Fluid Milk.** All milk boards and fluid milk producers' associations agree to control all quotas and bases at present levels, and that they be adjusted equitably up or down as fluid sales increase or decrease. The meeting proposed that total quota allocations in a milkshed correspond as closely as possible to actual fluid sales, and that the fluid producer not be permitted to increase his quota by increasing production, nor would he lose all or part of his quota by reducing his production, providing he ships 90 per cent of his quota. Moreover, it was proposed that fluid shippers should not receive government payments of any kind, and that they should rely on the market price to determine returns for their surplus milk.

#### FREER TRADE POLICY

The spotlight was turned on international trade developments by H. H. Hannam in his presidential address, and by Arthur J. R. Smith in his role as guest speaker at the annual meeting banquet.

In describing in some detail the European Common Market and the questions that have arisen as a result of Britain's application for membership, Dr. Hannam challenged the meeting as to whether the Federation was in a position to put forward soundly based views on this complex development. It was obvious from the questions he raised that he felt the subject needed study by the organization. He went a step further. He suggested that it would be a wise and far-seeing

course of action to place a Canadian farm organization representative near the headquarters of the Common Market authority in Brussels.

Mr. Smith, who is director of research for the Private Planning Association of Canada, addressed the meeting on the theme "Agriculture and New Challenges in Trade Policy." His analytical, hour-long presentation covered an extremely wide range of subjects. We can do no more here than to refer to his conclusions.

Intensified international competition, international monetary instability, and the emergence of regional trading blocs (particularly the European Common Market), along with other considerations, are causing apprehension about Canada's trading future, Mr. Smith said. In a very real sense, he thought, Canada may be reaching an end of an era, and entering a new one in which basically new policies will be needed.

According to Mr. Smith, Canada has two choices: Either to move toward substantially increased economic insulation, or toward substantial participation in the trend to greater economic interdependence among nations. Under this latter choice, Mr. Smith pointed out, there are two further choices to be made. Canada might either join or help to create a regional trading bloc, or encourage and support a movement toward freer trade on a multilateral basis.

Mr. Smith rejected a move toward greater trade protection. He thought higher tariffs are not likely to provide a basic solution either for unemployment and lack of economic growth, or for the future prosperity of individual industries. He also felt this choice would lead to emigration of "skills and brains" which Canada can ill afford to lose, as well as to the dangers of political isolation.

Turning to the alternative choices, Mr. Smith said: "We will deceive ourselves if we believe that the European Economic Community or a North Atlantic trading area will in any significant way be molded to fit our requirements and needs. The more promising line of development under present conditions is to work toward, and participate in, a more general movement toward freer trade on a multilateral basis . . . What we need to do is to take positive action in concert with the new initiative in the United States."

With reference to Canada's agricultural trade with Europe, Mr. Smith was not optimistic.

"The danger already looms," he said, "that the Community's common agricultural policy could involve methods of market organization and protection which are deliberately designed to make Europe more self-sufficient in agricultural production, and to relegate outside suppliers, like Canada, to a marginal status." He suggested that Canada's best hopes for agricultural exports to Europe may lie in Britain's entry into the European Community.

Mr. Smith expressed the view that even under relatively favorable conditions, we should not,



Arthur J. R. Smith, Montreal, who spoke to the CFA on trade problems.

however, expect Europe to become more than a moderately expanding market for our agricultural products. He suggested, therefore, that we need to work aggressively both to achieve further major gains in agricultural productivity, and to develop new opportunities for agricultural exports in other directions. In this context he hailed two recent developments as promising—the wheat sales to China, and the decision to establish a world food program.

The delegate body, when the trade resolutions came up for consideration, seemed to agree with Mr. Smith's views. They resolved to go on record as favoring Federal Government action to make possible freer trade between Canada and other countries, and to recommend, in particular, that the Government seek every opportunity for negotiations with the United Kingdom, the western European countries and the United States for the purpose of systematically lowering trade barriers. In another resolution, the CFA endorsed the Government's action in lowering the valuation of the Canadian dollar with the U.S. dollar.

#### MORE ORDERLY MARKETING

The CFA continues to be deeply concerned with the need to develop more orderly marketing procedures for farm products, for the purpose of establishing bargaining power and fair market prices. Delegates gave strong support to these resolutions dealing with marketing:

- ✓ Favored the establishment of producer-controlled marketing boards for hogs, and urged hog producers in the three prairie provinces to take action toward this end.

- ✓ Noted the 1961 finding of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission that concentration of market power in the meat packing industry is contrary to the public interest, and asked the Government to explore the possibility of taking legal action recommended by the Commission.

- ✓ Requested farm and co-operative organizations to give close attention to the need for further co-operative development of meat packing and processing.

- ✓ Urged the Federal Government to establish a Board of Livestock Commissioners.

- ✓ Called for a study to be made to determine the constitutional position of Federal legislation under which a National Marketing Board could be established.

- ✓ Agreed that greater study should be made of producing agricultural products for the known market by: (a) contracts; (b) quotas controlled by farmers' own marketing boards; and (c) production of the kind and quality of product desired by the consumer.

- ✓ Requested marketing boards and co-operatives to avoid conflict, as neither will replace the other, and both are needed by agriculture.

- ✓ Opposed certain forms of vertical integration which limit the control of the individual farmer over his assets and production.

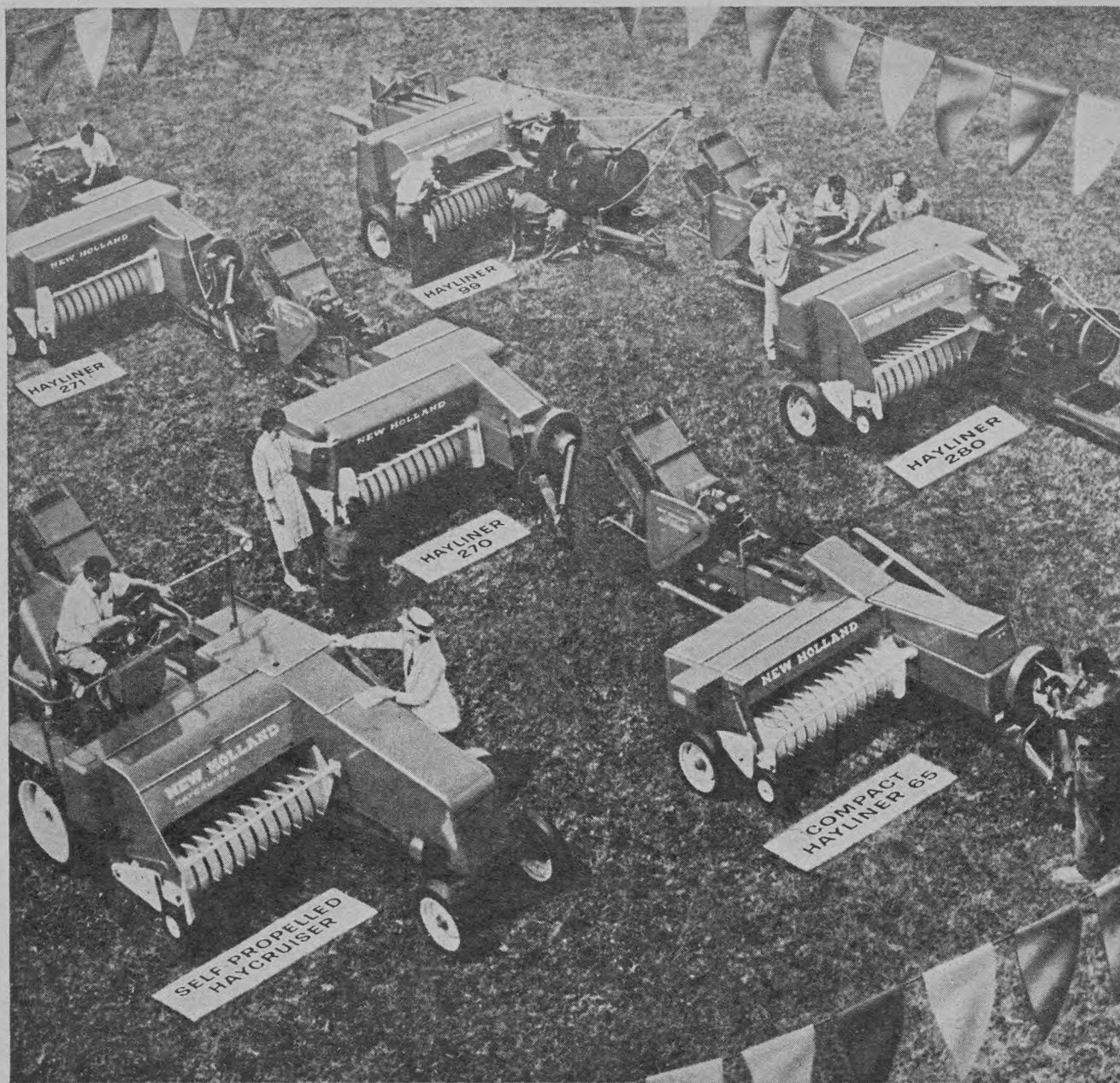
(Please turn to next page)



Westerners at CFA meeting pick up finer points of Ontario teletype hog auction from A. Walker, a director of the Ont. Hog Producers Assoc., in right foreground. Teletype machines and how they work to market hogs were described in detail.

[Guide photos





New Holland's famous family of Hayliners . . . engineered to be even more efficient, even more dependable in '62!

## Biggest baling news in years! New Holland's 1962 line of balers

**This is the year for you to get  
the savings of One-Man Haying!**

Now *one* man can easily bale *and* load faster than a 2- or 3-man team! For 1962, New Holland has further improved its One-Man Haying system — making it more dependable than ever.

And you can own a Compact Hayliner 65 with fully proved New Holland Bale-Thrower for no more than you'd pay for many balers without automatic loading. Ask your dealer to show you New Holland's One-Man Haying system — biggest baling news in years. Also ask about his 6% *Advance Delivery Dividend*.

New Holland Machine Company (Canada) Limited, P.O. Box 459, Terminal A, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

**NH NEW HOLLAND**

*"First in Grassland Farming"*

**Hayliner ® 271.** Ten new design features. Offers choice of twine- or wire-tie, engine- or tractor-driven models. Improved Flow-Action feed. Tractor-Seat Controls.

**Hayliner 99.** Makes big 16 x 23 bales. Handles up to 20 tons an hour — the Flow-Action way! Now available in 3-wire and 3-twine tie!

**Hayliner 270.** Lowest priced Flow-Action Hayliner! Nine new design features. Twine-tie, tractor-drive. Makes 14 x 18 bales.

**Hayliner 280.** Fourteen new design features. Improved Flow-Action feed. High capacity. Makes 16 x 18 bales. Twine- and wire-tie models.

**Self-Propelled Haycruiser.** Seventeen new design features for '62, including new valve-in-head engine. Makes baling almost as easy (and pleasant) as driving your car!

**Compact Hayliner 65.** With Bale-Thrower, gives you One-Man Haying for no more than you'd pay for many balers without automatic loading. Tele-Flow feed. Makes easy-to-handle 12 x 16 bales.

(Continued from page 17)

### FARM MACHINERY TESTING

An interesting debate took place on a resolution which would have the CFA recommend to its member bodies that they encourage provincial governments to consider providing adequate financial support for a machinery testing program.

What was wanted was an expansion of the Saskatchewan Government's agricultural machinery testing program on the Prairies, and the enactment of similar legislation in other regions. The resolution was opposed by J. Brown, president of the Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited. He said it was a misconception widely held by farmers that machinery companies don't build machines as well as they could. The fact is, Mr. Brown stated, that these companies hire a great many highly qualified engineers to build the best farm machines they know how.

Several western delegates, who have already gained economic advantages from the Saskatchewan testing program, described it as one of the most practical forms of assistance a government could give to agriculture. The resolution was carried almost to a man.

### SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH

The Federation, by resolution, decided not only to invite farm organizations to raise contributions to support the work of the proposed Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada, but agreed to continue its efforts to convince senior governments and the public of the need for an endowment type of financing for this organization.

The resolution pointed out that endowment financing was originally conceived to attract competent staff, to provide continuity to the research effort, and to guarantee independence of the research. The Council, it appeared, was to be established on yearly or periodic contributions, which could place these objectives in jeopardy.

Nevertheless, delegates were prepared to support, as a first step, the raising of \$150,000 annually for a period of 5 years to get the program underway. It was explained that the annual contribution objectives for those being asked to support the project on this basis would be: Farm organizations, \$20,000; agribusiness interests, \$30,000; provincial governments, \$50,000; and the Federal Government, \$50,000.

The CFA Board of Directors also decided to raise \$2,000 outside of its normal budgeting to finance a study that could serve as a basis for its presentation to the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance.

**Contributory Health Plan.** After a considerable exchange of viewpoint and debate, the meeting established its position on a National Health Plan. It resolved to support a completely prepaid compulsory plan under provincial and federal government sponsorship, to give full medical and surgical care at a premium that the lowest income group can reasonably afford.

(For a summary of CFA grain and livestock policy and other miscellaneous decisions, see the "What Farm Organizations Are Doing" column on page 64).



Holstein heifers thrived from 2 months old on pasture at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, without supplementary feeds. Well-managed grass is high in protein.



[C.D.A. photo]

# TRY HIGH ROUGHAGE FEEDING

## for Dairy Heifers

***Vern Miles says it's time to revise our ideas about raising heifers. He cuts over \$40 off feed costs by putting 2-month-old heifers to pasture. They thrive without supplementary feed***

**D**AIRY farmers are underestimating the ability of their heifer calves to utilize roughage, and that oversight is costing them dearly every year. That's the view of Vern Miles of Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Branch, Ottawa. He says the idea of coddling heifers on the highest cost feeds available — feeds like whole milk, with only a little hay or other roughage — until they are at least 6 months of age, is out of date. "It's time to revise completely our old concepts of calf rearing," he says.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, involved over 300 dairy calves for which the rations varied all the way from no roughage to just about all roughage. And Miles says now: "Calves of the larger dairy breeds will thrive on grass alone, from the time they are 2 months old."

He found that calves have tremendous power to adjust from one feed to another — that they can become ruminants at a surprisingly early age. "Feed a calf grass or hay as early as 3 weeks and her rumen will become active," he says. "But keep that calf on a high milk ration and the change to a complex-stomached animal will be retarded. When we reduced a calf's milk allowance, it ate more meal. When we limited the meal, too, it ate more roughage. Feed costs to 6 months were reduced proportionately from over \$60 to as little as \$10," he states.

Calves fed as little as 80 pounds of whole milk, and never more than 4 pounds daily of a simple

meal mixture, grew into big-framed cows that milked as well as ones that were fed over 300 pounds of milk and a lot of meal. Total cost of rearing a heifer until she had her first calf was cut by about \$40.

**T**HROWING a 2-month-old calf out to pasture seems like harsh treatment, and Miles admits that it really is a shock to a calf. In fact, he says that if a calf is being turned out to pasture at 2 months of age, it must be well fed prior to that, so it will be healthy and vigorous and able to withstand the change. The young calf requires shelter from the sun, and protection from flies too, when it's on pasture. Miles provided a roof shelter for his calves, and sprayed them with methoxychlor every 3 weeks.

Young calves can't be turned onto just any old pasture, either, and be expected to thrive, Vern Miles cautions. They must be given pasture fields that are managed — ones that are well-fertilized and rotationally grazed, or clipped, so that the calves are grazing young immature pasture 4 to 6 inches high.

Even though such grass is an ideal feed, the calves going to pasture early did suffer an apparent setback due to the sudden change. When he weighed them during their first few days on pasture their rate of gain had fallen off substantially. They fell behind similar calves kept indoors on expensive rations. But Miles not only weighed the calves — he measured them for growth, and this told a different story. Despite their setback in body weight, the frames of these calves on pasture continued to grow almost as fast as those still on milk and meal rations.

Miles has an explanation for this too: "Rations high in grain and milk put flesh on the bones, but calves don't need this extra flesh. Ones without it will ultimately catch up to the others in size. In fact, that extra flesh may add to the cost of raising the heifer because calves that are thinner require less energy for body maintenance, and, as a result, they can put more of the nutrients they eat into growth."

Miles admits that these roughage-reared heifers, because of their lack of condition, might even be a month or two later than the others in producing their first calves. But considering the savings in feed costs, he believes this wouldn't be too important. He even has evidence that roughage-reared heifers persist longer in the milking lineup, and produce more milk in their life-

time than the others that are on a conventional feeding program.

While good pasture is an ideal feed for calves, the idea of high roughage feeding is still sound for heifers born in the fall, and therefore unable to get to grass until the following spring. Miles found that calves that were fed heavily on milk and meal, out-gained ones that were fed a high hay ration during the winter. But later, when the calves that were being fed milk and meal were put onto a high roughage ration, they suffered a severe setback. They lost the advantage they had gained from their high-cost rations.

The best plan, says Miles, seems to be to reduce the milk rations of heifers before they are 2 months old, and feed them lots of high quality hay, turning them into roughage-eaters as soon as possible.

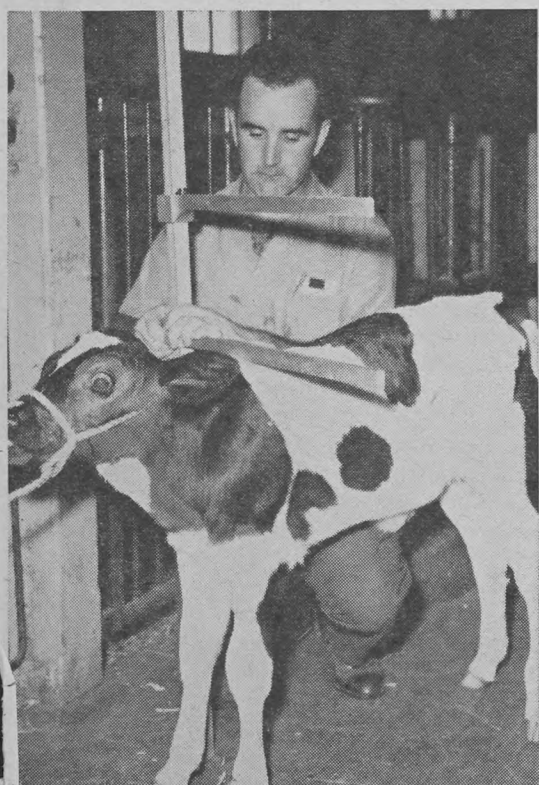
**H**ERE is an example of the feeding program recommended by Vern Miles as a result of his feeding trials. Start the calf on whole milk, but don't feed more than 100 pounds of it. Then switch to skim milk (which might be reconstituted milk) and feed the calf a good quality calf starter meal. This may be a commercial ration, or it can be a home-mixed ration. Feed this to a limit of 3 to 4 pounds per day. If more than this is fed, the calf may eat less hay. Once the calf is 2 months old, it can go out to summer pasture. If it reaches 2 months during the fall or winter, then the best plan is to keep increasing the hay ration while feeding a limited quantity of meal. Heifers that have been on pasture, will switch easily to hay, once they come into the stable for the winter. They should be offered hay free choice, and given 4 pounds of a grower ration as well.

The meal mixture recommended by Miles as a calf starter consists of the following: oat meal or rolled oats, 25 lb.; crushed barley, 20 lb.; wheat bran, 15 lb.; linseed oilmeal (old process) 32 lb.; molasses, 5 lb.; salt (cobalt-iodized) 1 lb.; steamed bone meal, 2 lb.; irradiated yeast, 22 grams.

Vitamin A concentrate can be fed at the rate of 20,000 I.U. once daily in the milk during the second, third and fourth weeks and in the meal until the calves reach 8 weeks of age.—D.R.B.

(Technical reports of the experiments cited here may be obtained from the Animal Research Institute, Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.—Ed.)

V



[Guide photo]

As well as weighing them regularly, Dr. Miles measures the height of calves at the withers.



# HOW TO BUY FARM MACHINERY

by JACK ART, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture

**H**ARRY WILLIAMS left the implement dealers at Crooked Coulee one Saturday night not having the slightest idea what to do. He'd gone to town to look over farm machinery. But now, his head was in a whirl from the sales talk he'd been given. In the past few days, he'd seen 9 makes of combines and had looked through the literature on 32 models. They all had good features and Harry was uncertain which was best for him.

When he inquired about tractors, he was told about 11 makes and 81 models. The dealers had pamphlets on 13 models of discers, 58 cultivators, 16 balers, 34 mowers, 19 swathers, and 15 drills.

Harry knew that, next to buying land, buying farm machinery was the most important decision a prairie farmer could make. In 1960, Saskatchewan farmers spent an average of \$816 each on machinery and repairs. This totalled some \$80 million, about one-quarter of the realized net income of Saskatchewan's 98,000 farms.

As far as Harry could tell, all farm implements being offered were pretty good. But he wanted to find the line of equipment which would do the best job for him. He wished he had some guide to follow in making his decision.

Buying farm machinery is like many other things. There are principles to go by and, within those principles, the farmer makes up his mind:

**First**, compare the operating costs per hour of the machines.

**Second**, buy a machine of an economic size; one that will fit into the overall operation of the farm.

**Third**, look for a versatile machine that will do as many jobs as possible.

**Fourth**, find a machine designed for convenient operation and adjustment. You don't need a machine with an expensive, eye-pleasing design which adds nothing to its productivity.

**Fifth**, compare machines by reading test reports such as those published by the Agricultural Machinery Administration of Saskatchewan.

## Cost per Hour

Probably the most important consideration in buying any implement is what it will cost to operate by the hour. This is a combination of fixed costs and operating costs.

**Fixed costs** include interest on investment, depreciation, and repairs. Interest is usually taken at 6 per cent on one-half of the replacement value of the machine each year. Depreciation is the cost of replacing the tractor by the time it is worn out. Repair cost is, of course, for keeping the machine in good operating condition.

**Operating costs** include fuel, oil and grease. On top of the fixed and operating costs are the wages of the operator.

The costs of operating different models of tractors are shown by graphs in "Report on Farm Tractors," published by the Agricultural Machinery Administration. Costs of cultivating implements, sprayers, haying, and harvesting equipment are shown in "Costs of Field Operations in the Prairie Region," but this Canada Department of Agriculture bulletin does not compare costs of different makes.

Comparing costs of operation can save farmers big money. Bart Drope of the Agricultural Machinery Administration gives this example.

One implement company produces two models of combines—a P.T.O. pull-type and a self-propelled. Both have exactly the same threshing and body capacity.

The pull-type combine is priced at \$4,400. Fixed cost is around \$6.50 per operating hour. Added fixed cost for using a suitable tractor with it is \$1.25, giving a total fixed cost of \$7.75 per operating hour.

The self-propelled combine has a price of \$7,500, and a fixed cost of about \$11.50 per operating hour. Therefore, it costs an extra \$3.75 per operating hour in fixed costs to use the self-propelled.

Using a P.T.O. diesel tractor on a combine can save greatly on fuel compared with the gasoline engine of a self-propelled combine. For instance, diesel fuel produces more power per gallon than gasoline and, as the load lightens, the diesel tractor uses less fuel. The gasoline tractor continues

Puzzled by the bewildering range of equipment, as this farmer is? Here's what to look for when you make a choice:

- Operating costs
- Economic size
- Versatility
- Convenience
- Reports of tests

[Sask. Govt. photo]



to use a fairly constant amount of fuel even on a lighter load. Besides, diesel fuel is three to four cents cheaper per gallon than farm gasoline.

A study by the Canada Department of Agriculture indicates a difference in overall costs of \$4.23 per hour between the self-propelled gas combine and the combine pulled by diesel tractor. If the combine were used for 200 hours yearly, the latter would save about \$850.

Fixed costs of swathers are almost cut in half by using a pull-type instead of a self-propelled, which sells for about \$3,000 and has a fixed cost per operating hour of about \$5. The pull-type swather costs around \$1,100, with a fixed cost of about \$1.75, plus \$1 per hour for the tractor. This is \$2.25 less per operating hour than for the self-propelled swather.

Bart Drope also points out that the more hours a machine is used, the more economical it becomes. There is a tendency to have over-large machines which waste both investment and power. Perhaps this is because a farmer may never have figured out exactly how much work he needs to do. Add up the work to be done, and then decide what size of machine is needed to do it in a reasonable time.

The size of machine for most efficient use depends on the type of farm as well as on how much land there is. A livestock and grain farm might

need a bigger tractor and cultivator than a straight grain farm does. This is because the mixed farmer needs time in spring to look after many livestock chores. It may be economical for him to have bigger machines to free him for other work.

Big machines give a man time for leisure, time for community activities. Sometimes this leisure may be bought at too high a price. How much leisure and how much labor a farmer should have is something only he can decide.

Sometimes it pays to have big machines and rent extra land that makes their use economic. Jake Brown, research director of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, says money invested in machines and livestock brings a greater return than money invested in land.

There are other good reasons for buying big machines. Many farmers buy extra-big equipment to do custom work, or to complete critical operations, such as harvesting. There is nothing wrong with owning big equipment as long as there is a reason for its use. Troubles come when a farmer has a big machine just because it is big.

## U.S. Experience

A study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1956 concluded that the number and capacity of machines on farms was greater than the amount of work to be done. Machines were worked less in 1956 than those of 10 to 15 years earlier. Farms were over-mechanized. Often, jobs were done by two or three machines when they could have been done by one.

This is a third point to look for in buying machinery—versatility. A machine which can do many jobs is going to have a lower operating

cost because it gets more work and it can make the farming operation faster and better. In the case of tractors, those with live P.T.O., a wide range of field speeds, and live hydraulic systems are best.

A fourth point to examine is design. Find out if the number of wearing parts is unnecessarily large. The machine with the fewest parts is the best designed, provided it does the same job at the same cost. Avoid, if you can, machines with non-enclosed drives, or coupling drives. Find out whether levers are easy to operate and if the machine is easy to adjust.

Finally, beware of design features added at extra cost to sell the machine without adding to its productivity. Look out for such things as two-tone paint jobs, elaborate radiator and hood covering, or streamlined combine bodies. There's nothing wrong with wanting an attractive machine, but think twice before buying.

The best way to pick the most suitable machine is to read the test reports of the AMA. These reports do for the prairie farmer what *Consumer Reports* do for the housewife. They provide an unbiased, test-proven estimate of the product.

Once your mind is made up, go to a dealer with a good record of servicing machines and keeping parts available. Look for the best price and, if you need credit, the best terms.



# Through Field and Wood

No. 41

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

**N**OT many people, when, on a winter's morning, they see a fresh fox or coyote track crossing a snowy field, ever give much thought to what an unending struggle for existence these animals have just to stay alive. Probably the animals themselves never think of it, regarding the winning of their daily food much as our pioneer forefathers did—something you undertook as a matter of course, neither whining when things went awry nor unduly self-satisfied if things went well.

Look at the fox. Whether 40 above or 40 below he must sleep outdoors with such protection as nature has given him. He must also be prepared—wearing the same bed-clothes—to run for his life for hours if hounds take his track, or to run down a rabbit if stealth does not bring him close enough to make a capture by surprise. If a man were forced to get up and run a mile or two swaddled in as many quilts or eiderdown sleeping bags as would keep him alive sleeping outside at 30 below, he would swiftly conceive a lively respect for the fox's ability to do this

and more—except that in the fox's case the "mile or two" might easily be 15 or 20.

But coping with cold and exposure is only part of the fox's problem. He has to find and catch his food. When almost everything on the bill of fare is also very much alive and determined *not* to be caught and eaten, it says much for the resourcefulness of fox and coyote that even in January and February—perhaps the bitterest time on the prairies—they usually have some fat on their carcasses.

If you can locate a frozen marsh where coyotes hunt, conceal yourself at daybreak in a hillside thicket overlooking the marsh and watch. The first coyote that appears will usually have been standing for some time hidden just inside the brush bordering the marsh. Satisfied that no danger awaits, he begins to quarter the marsh like a pointer dog. Back and forth he trots, keen nose questing into every grass clump that might shelter mice. Each muskrat house and pushup is visited in turn though, with a thick layer of ice protecting them, only rarely do muskrats fall

prey unless the marsh freezes to the bottom and forces them to migrate.

**R**EADERS who have followed my writings in *The Country Guide* must long since have become aware that animal tracks—so revealing of the wild animals' thoughts and actions—never fail to awaken my perennially unsatisfied curiosity.

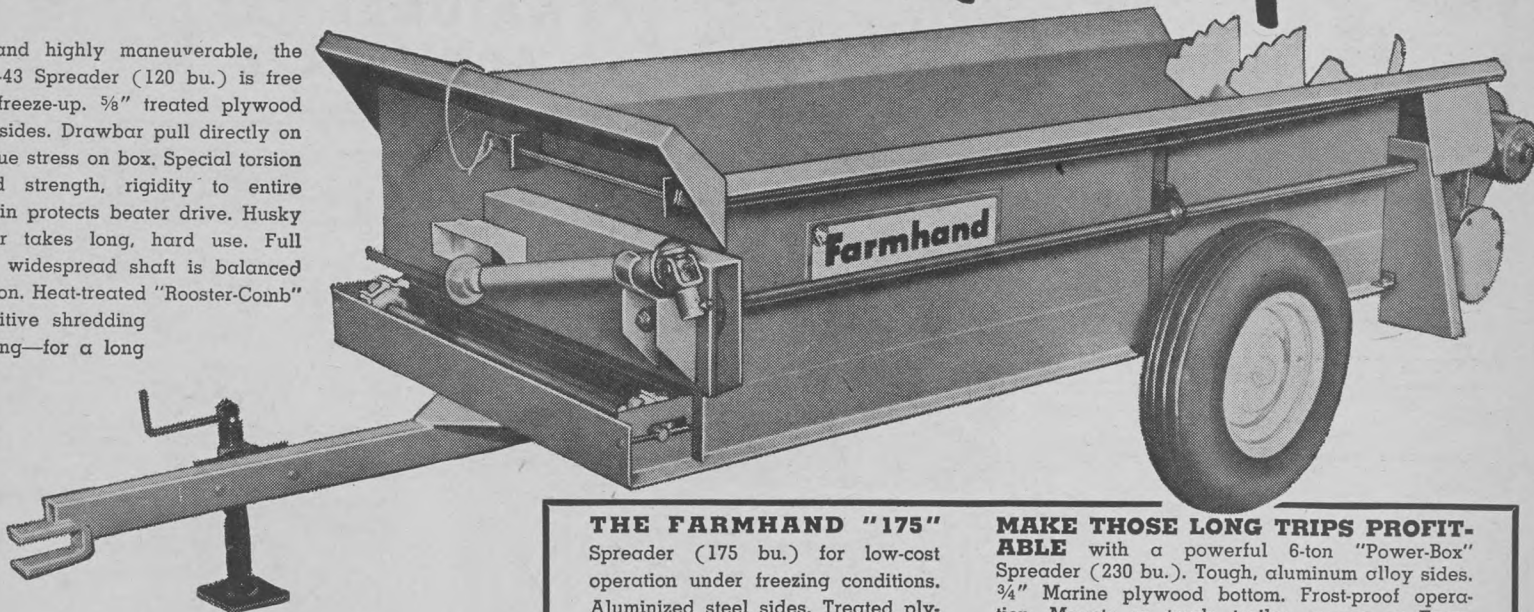
But the tracks often present thornier problems than they solve. What does it mean for instance, if, following a fresh fox track after new snow, the trail takes you within a

few feet of where a rabbit is sitting? By the absence of any track leading to his form, he has been sitting there since before the snow stopped falling—and so was certainly sitting there when the fox passed him. Why did the fox not detect him? Or is it possible the fox *knew* he was there but just was not hungry at the moment? Nobody knows but the fox—and foxes don't talk to men. The search after knowledge comes eventually back to the proposition we began with: you just *have* to keep on studying the tracks. V



## Farmhand for less work, more profit!

**LOW, WIDE** and highly maneuverable, the new Farmhand F-43 Spreader (120 bu.) is free of cold weather freeze-up.  $\frac{5}{8}$ " treated plywood floor, flared steel sides. Drawbar pull directly on axle prevents undue stress on box. Special torsion bar gives added strength, rigidity to entire spreader. Shear pin protects beater drive. Husky apron worm gear takes long, hard use. Full length  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " steel widespread shaft is balanced for smooth operation. Heat-treated "Rooster-Comb" paddles give positive shredding and even spreading—for a long time.

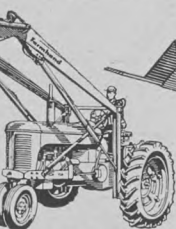


**THE FARMHAND "175"**  
Spreader (175 bu.) for low-cost operation under freezing conditions. Aluminized steel sides. Treated plywood floor. 2-speed apron.

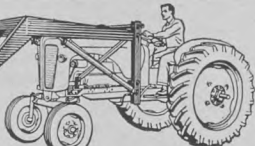
**MAKE THOSE LONG TRIPS PROFIT-ABLE** with a powerful 6-ton "Power-Box" Spreader (230 bu.). Tough, aluminum alloy sides.  $\frac{3}{4}$ " Marine plywood bottom. Frost-proof operation. Mounts on truck, trailer, wagon or Farmhand Tandem Running Gear.



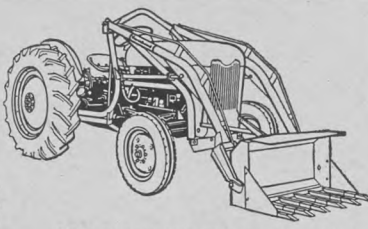
3,500 LB. LIFT. 21-FT. REACH. NUMEROUS ATTACHMENTS. That's the mighty Farmhand F-10 Loader. Handle up to 50 acres of hay daily—build 27-ft. stacks. Cut manure—handling time. Feed out  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of hay at a time with Grapple Fork.



**ANOTHER HUSKY SNOW HANDLER**, the Farmhand F-11 Loader lifts 3,500 lbs., 17 ft. high. Ideal for reaching over fences, into high spreaders. Double-acting lift and tilt cylinders. Complete line of Quick-Hitch attachments. "Slip-on" hydraulic pump mounts quickly to PTO. One-piece, welded frame construction.



**CHAMP IN ITS CLASS**, the Farmhand F-16 Loader has a 2,000-lb. breakaway capacity—lifts 10 ft. All brackets, etc., mounted ahead of steering wheel, for easy access to tractor seat. Modified double-acting lift cylinders. Bucket mechanically tripped—positive latch.



**THE FARMHAND F-18 LOADER** fits many utility type tractors. Mounts quickly inside tractor wheels—goes anywhere the tractor can. Breakaway capacity to 2,000 lbs. Lift capacity of 1,500 lbs. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

**A FARMHAND LOADER FOR EVERY JOB!**

**Farmhand**  
FIRST IN FARM MATERIALS-HANDLING

**FREE INFORMATION!**

Write: FARMHAND,  
Dept. CGW-22  
1270 SARGENT AVE., Winnipeg, Man.

Send free information on \_\_\_\_\_

I am a student, send special material ☐

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

Division of Daffin Corporation of Canada, Ltd.



**COMING! THE BIG 1962**  
**'Hi NEIGHBOUR' SALE!**  
 STARTS FEB. 15th AT YOUR CANADIAN PROPANE DEALER'S

**\$100 OFF**  
**ALL**  
**MOFFAT GAS FURNACES**

**25% OFF**  
**ALL OTHER PROPANE AND**  
**NATURAL GAS APPLIANCES**  
 Moffat Gas Ranges and Dryers—Ingis Gas Water Heaters  
 Siegler and Temco Space Heaters

**GENUINE**  
**REDUCTIONS**  
 to introduce  
 the modern-as-tomorrow  
 1962 gas appliances!

**EXCLUSIVE**  
**"RENT A TANK"**  
**PLAN!**  
**ONLY \$4 PER MONTH**  
 for a 500 gal. tank or  
 \$5.00 per month for a  
 1,000 gal. tank.

**GIANT**  
**SAVINGS**  
**ON**  
**1962**  
**PROPANE AND**  
**NATURAL GAS**  
**APPLIANCES**



**Canadian** **Canadian Propane** **Propane**  
 SPECIALISTS IN PROPANE AND NATURAL GAS APPLIANCES

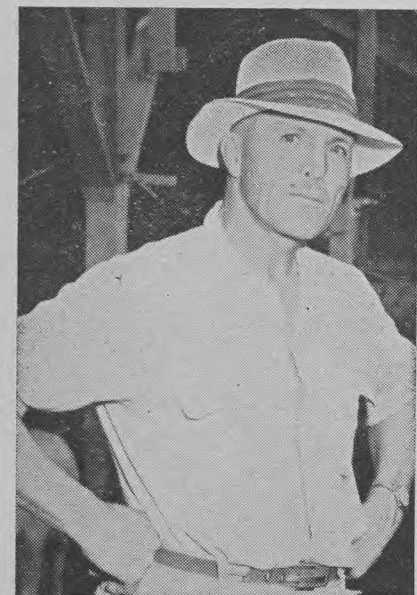


# Here's a Push-Button Piggery

Busy man finds automation makes big volume possible

**A**UTOMATION has been a boon to farmers who hold office in some organization. It gives them more time to devote to the extra work involved. That's why Ted Boden of Cut Knife, Sask., decided to build a fully automatic piggery. Ted's position as a director of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool keeps him on the go a lot. He wanted a 500-hog enterprise which could be easily handled by one permanent employee.

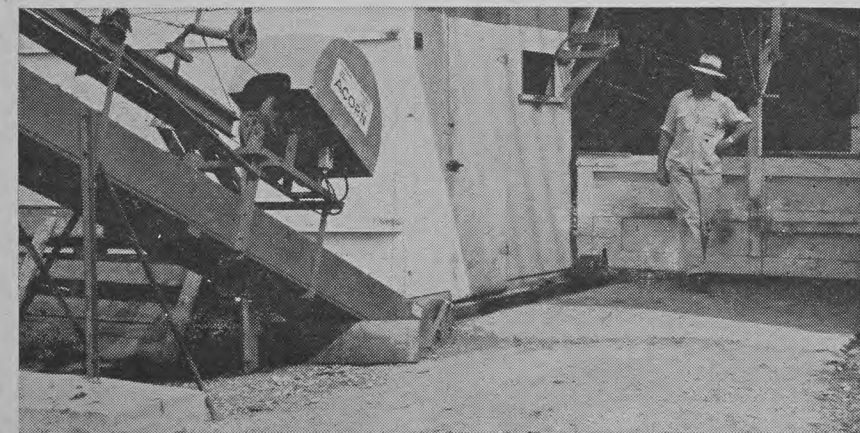
The Boden pig farm consists of two buildings—a combined farrowing and rearing unit, and a semi-open



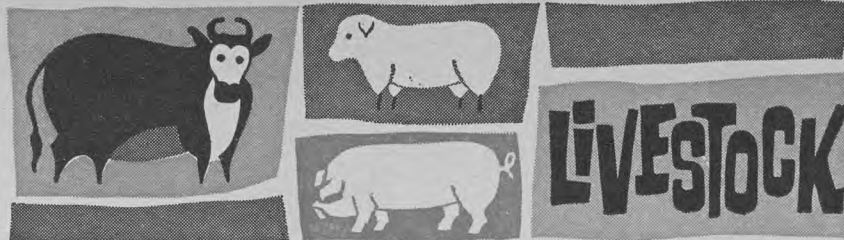
Ted Boden aimed for 500-hog enterprise that needed only one hired man.

plywood finishing barn. Feed is stored in the loft of the rearing barn. From here it flows by gravity to an electric mix mill located on the floor below. There is one pipe for concentrates, one for oats, and a third for an oat-barley mixture. A flip of a switch does the rest.

Dials on the mixer are set according to the feed formula being used. When the mixing is done, another switch starts a 180-foot system of augers which carries the ration to three plywood feeders in the finish-



Wide sliding doors give easy access to the barn, and the pen walls swing aside so that hogs can be loaded. The barn gutter cleaner is on the left.



ing barn. When full, these will keep the stock going a week before they need refilling.

The feeders are about 8 ft. long, and can handle from 40 to 50 hogs on each side. Feed comes to the control unit through a junction box located above. When this one is full, the flow can be shut off at the box and the ration channeled to either of the other feeders.

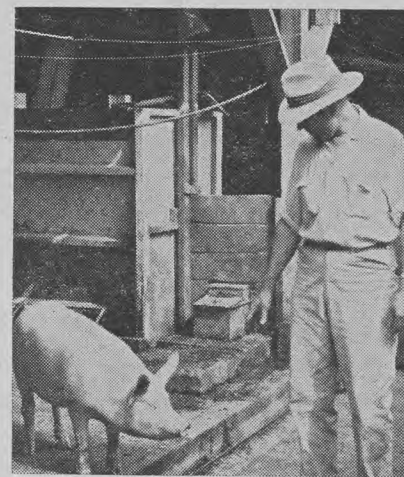
The finishing barn pens are cleaned by pushing manure into a centrally located gutter with a snow scoop. A pull of a cord (which runs the full length of the building) starts an electrically powered chain conveyor that carries the manure outside. When the gutter is clean, the conveyor stops automatically.

In each pen, electrically heated water bowls are kept full by a pump system which brings water from a 350-ft.-deep well located in the rearing barn. Water is also piped from here to heated drinking bowls in the pastures where the breeding sows are kept. The pipes are 8 feet underground to protect them from freezing.

**A**T the present time, the farm is finishing about 450 to 500 commercial hogs a year. But production can be greatly expanded. Plans call for a three-barn layout, with separate buildings for farrowing, rearing and finishing.

Ted Boden started a three-way cross program designed to produce the lean, meat-type animal required by today's market. He'll continue to cross Landrace boars with York sows, as in the past, then mate selected crossbred sows with a Lacombe boar. In addition, he's building a herd of purebred Lacombe boars with three gilts and a boar obtained from the Lacombe Experimental Farm.

To emphasize the importance of having good quality stock, Ted tells of an experience he had about a year ago. When he came to market his hogs, he found his percentage of A grades had slipped to 35 per cent. He traced the trouble to one boar



Gutter runs down center of building. Overhead cord starts up barn cleaner.

and got rid of the animal. Now, he's producing 70 per cent A's, and hopes to better this.

"One bad animal in your breeding herd can sure lower your profits," he said.—C.V.F.

## CDA Endorses Three-Stage Lamb

**P**LANNED crossbreeding of sheep to gain more benefit from hybrid vigor is being encouraged by the Canada Department of Agriculture. Dr. Sterling S. Munro, geneticist with the livestock division, says large numbers of western range ewes arriving in the East could be the cornerstone for a successful sheep improvement program, if the right breeding methods are used.

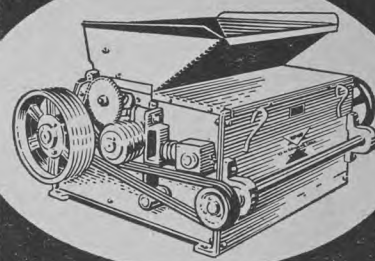
As outlined in "The Three-Stage Lamb" (The Country Guide, August 1960), the recommended program consists of North Country Cheviot rams bred to either Leicester or western range ewes to produce hardy, first-cross ewes. These ewes are bred to purebred rams of recognized market quality, such as South-down or Suffolk. The resulting three-way cross lambs will generally be hardy, rapid growing, and high grading. All the lambs should be marketed and none used for breeders, says Dr. Munro.

The same cross is repeated each year, with the planned annual replacement of about one-quarter of the breeding females, either by purchase or through a planned proportion of the proper matings.

## Board Chewing

**I**F pigs start to chew board fences or pen walls, it's time to check for a mineral deficiency in their ration. Garnet Norrish of the Ontario Agricultural College says that if the mineral ration is adequate and balanced, look to lack of feeder space as another possible cause.

## W-W FIRST CHOICE in Roller Mills!



- HIGHEST QUALITY
- EASIEST TO OPERATE
- FULLY GUARANTEED
- ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Get a lifetime of dependable, trouble-free service. W-W Mills have heavy-duty construction—rust-resistant cast iron frame; fully guaranteed components. Chilled, white iron rolls don't chip or peel—have 10-year warranty when regrooved by W-W. Single control wheel handles all adjustments to perfectly process more capacity per h. p. than any other.



Sizes from 6" to 36". Adaptable to any power requirement, including PTO. Process wheat, oats, barley with same rolls.

Write to your nearest distributor for Complete Information and Literature.

B.C. TRACTOR EQUIPMENT LTD.

8306-A Ontario St.

Vancouver 15, B.C., Canada

WHEAT BELT INDUSTRIES LTD.

1334-A 10th Avenue West

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

DUMARR EQUIPMENT LTD.

140-A East 4th Ave.

Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

C. C. KING & CO. LTD.

1485-A Erin Street.

Winnipeg 3, Manitoba, Canada

SINCE 1910 R1-561

W-W GRINDER CORP.

2957-A, N. Market, Wichita 19, Kansas

## Vaccinate and Be Safe!



**FRANKLIN**

**CCSBACTERIN**

COMPLETE BLACKLEG PROTECTION

**BLACKLEG**

and **MALIGNANT EDEMA**

Get a Wide Margin of Extra Potency

Complete Catalog Free on Request

Stockmen should keep a copy of the latest Franklin catalog at hand for ready reference, as it sets forth data covering livestock disease control as well as hundreds of suggestions for the more efficient handling of livestock.

Describes and prices the complete line. Free from your local Franklin Dealer, or by mail.

**FRANKLIN SERUM CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.**

526 - 7th Ave. S.E., Calgary, Alberta

**DEPENDABLE IMMUNITY**

Buy English Large Black . . . or Blue Spotted hybrids, cross them with Yorkshire or Landrace boar, the offspring will be fastest growing and hardiest money making market pigs available. Catalogue.

**TWEDDLE FARMS**

Fergus 8 - Ontario

## FREE—Amazing Book on RHEUMATISM, ARTHRITIS

If you suffer aches, pains and discomforts of Rheumatism, as manifested in ARTHRITIS, NEURITIS, SCIATICA or LUMBAGO, send today for this FREE Book. It reveals important facts about why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief without removing causes. Explains a proven, specialized system of treatment that may save you years of distress. No obligation. Write for this FREE Book today! No agent will call. **BALL CLINIC**, Dept. 539, Excelsior Springs, Mo.



Roll  
your own  
with



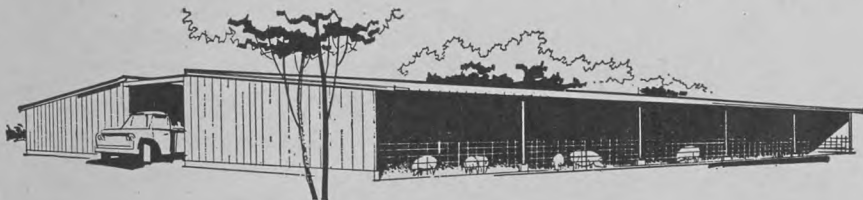
**EXPORT**  
CIGARETTE TOBACCO



**FINEST  
VIRGINIA  
LEAF**

Always make sure that your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.

## ARMCO BUILDINGS LEAD THE FIELD



### IN LIVESTOCK HOUSING

New Armco Livestock Housing Buildings are designed for versatility. New materials-handling equipment fits perfectly into these buildings. Maintenance costs are low, too. Non-combustible steel construction won't warp or crack, sidewall panels won't pull loose. Complete building service available. Write or call your nearest Armco Dealer today, or mail this coupon. Finance plan available.

ARMCO DRAINAGE & METAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD.  
1702 GEORGE STREET, GUELPH, ONT.

Send me more information about Armco Farm Buildings for the following use:.....

.....Approx. Size.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....Prov.....

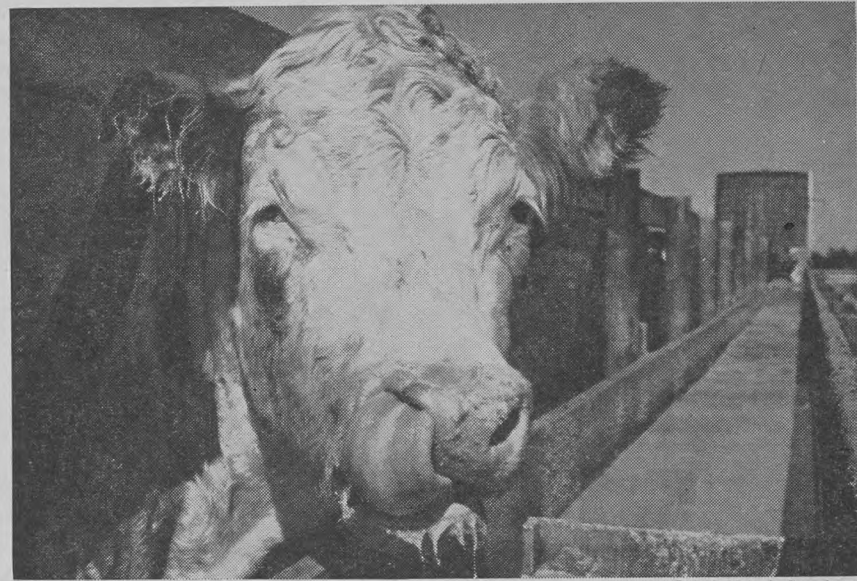
**ARMCO Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Ltd.**

Vancouver-Calgary-Edmonton-Regina-Winnipeg-Toronto-GUELPH-Ottawa-Montreal-Quebec-Sackville-Halifax-St. John's, Nfld.

### LIVESTOCK

## These Steers "Guzzle" Their Rations

*Steaming hot "stillage" is a distillery waste that 2,000 steers are turning into top-quality beef*



[Herb Nott & Co. photos]

Steer gets 2 lb. of hay to chew on daily, the rest of his ration is liquid.

THE steer in the picture (above) doesn't eat his ration, he guzzles it. And there are about 2,000 others, all guzzling their way through 60,000 gallons of a hot thin porridge-like substance each day at the new Seagram's Distillery cattle feedlot at Waterloo, Ont.

This firm became one of the biggest beef producers in the country more by accident than deliberate design. It had to dispose of the materials left over after distilling whiskey from corn mash. Dumping such wastes into the river is frowned upon in these days of high water pollution. Dehydrating it to separate out the solids—which make an excellent livestock feed—is a costly process. They decided to feed it to steers and, as an extra treat, the steers get 2 lb. of hay a day each.

The stillage isn't what most cattlemen would call an ideal feed for steers. It contains only about 4 per cent solids; but cattlemen notwithstanding, the steers slurp their 30 gallons a day and turn it into top-quality beef.

Feeding distillers' by-products isn't new. Several mammoth feedlots in the United States have been doing it for years. In the earlier days, so the story goes, when distilling methods were less perfect, some of the alcohol used to remain in the

stillage that was pumped to the feedlot. As a result, the steers had to be chained to the trough, so when their bellies were full they wouldn't stagger away and be unable to find their way back until the effects wore off. Today, no such precautions are required. Every drop of alcohol is extracted from the stillage before it leaves the plant.

Seagram's farm manager, Urbin Snyder, sells about 75 to 100 fattened steers a week to meat packers, replacing them with steers weighing about 900 lb. Lighter steers, he says, would be too small to make use of all the liquid they must consume. Most of the ones he buys are western steers that have been fed for a time by Ontario farmers, but still lack the finish that would put them into a top grade. The steers usually stay in the feedlot about 90 days, and gain 1½ to 2 lb. per day during that time.

The yards in his big feedlot are all cement surfaced, draining away to the rear. Manure is scraped to the back end of the yard with tractors and shoved off the concrete into channels that lead back to a 6 ft. deep, 4-acre holding area or "lagoon" for the manure, which is largely in liquid form.

What are the prospects for expansion of this kind of feedlot pro-



Gaining 150 to 200 lb. in 90 days, up to 100 steers go to market each week.



gram? This Waterloo distillery uses 34,000 bushels of corn a month, or about one-half million per year. The same firm has another plant at Amherstburg, Ont., one in British Columbia, and two in Quebec. If the Waterloo feedlot proves to be profitable, they may build other lots near the other distilleries.

Seagram's isn't the only firm using steers to get rid of stillage. Nova Scotia is the site of a sizeable feedlot using by-products from the distilling industry. Another is being developed just outside of Calgary. —D.R.B. ✓

## Sheep on Limited Roughage

**F**EEDLOT lambs and overwintering ewe flocks can do well on limited roughage if they have ample grain, according to University of Manitoba animal nutritionists. Sheep of all ages need a minimum of grain to promote rumination.

When the suggested minimum of ½ lb. daily is fed, ewes will also need about 1½ to 2 lb. of grain, with larger breeds at the higher level. Fattening lambs will consume the same amount, but overwintering lambs can be maintained on ½ lb. per day less.

Two months before lambing, increase the ewes' grain allowance to about 3 lb. per head per day. If the quality of roughage is low, include 10 per cent protein supplement in the grain mixture.

Vitamin A needs of bred ewes are met by adding ½ lb. of synthetic dry A to 500 lb. of a grain mixture, and feeding above the level of 1½ to 2 lb. of grain daily—up to 3 lb. during late pregnancy. See they have access to a mixture containing equal parts of bone meal, limestone and cobalt-iodized salt.

There's little need to grind or roll wheat, oats or barley for sheep, but if screenings with large amounts of weed seeds are fed, a very coarse grind is recommended. ✓

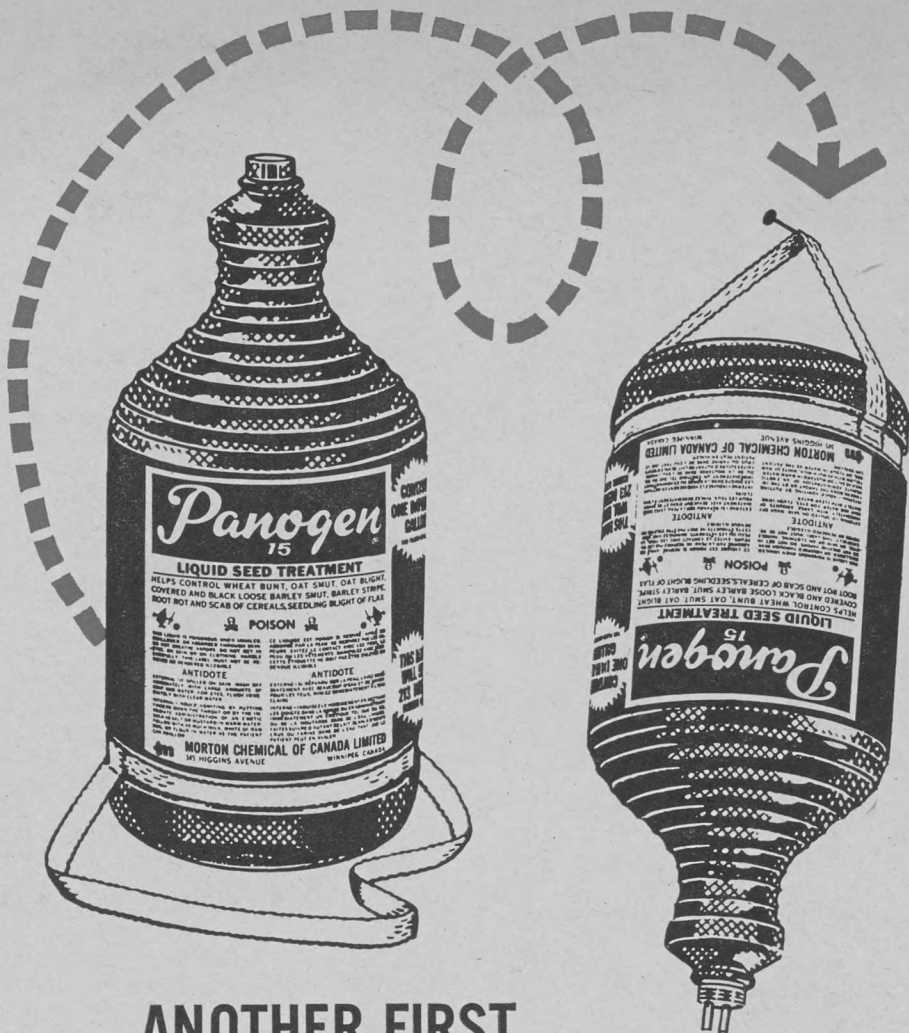
## ROP Results for Three Main Breeds

**R**ESULTS have been released on ROP tests of swine born in 1960 and completing tests either at home or at the stations before August 8, 1961. Compared with the previous year, there were 116 fewer Yorkshires on test, more than twice as many Lacombs, and about the same number of Landrace as previously. Yorkshire carcass scores remained unchanged, Lacombs dropped one point, and Landrace increased their score by three points over the previous year.

Yorkshire maturity and feed conversion were both reduced. Lacombe maturity was reduced by 4 days, and feed conversion was lowered by 6 lb. Landrace maturity was 7 days less than before, and feed conversion was reduced by 25 lb.

The details are as follows:

	Yorkshire	Lacombe	Landrace
Average litter size	9.6	8.4	9.6
Age at slaughter	182	168	178
Lb. feed per 100			
lb. live gain	346	346	352
Final carcass score	76	76	79
Total No. of tests	732	274	147

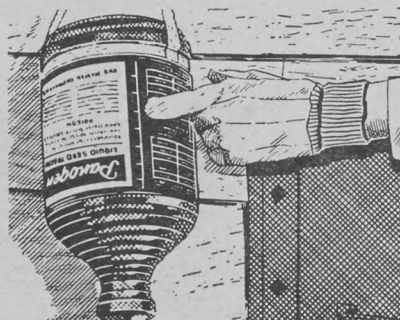


ANOTHER FIRST  
FROM PANOGEN®!

# New Pano-sling seed-treating bottle!\*



Simply hang the bottle  
by the sling...



Handy gauge tells how much  
liquid you use.

Complete and ready-to-go...to make liquid  
treating the easiest, most accurate way

Here's the modern way to treat seed! None of the waste and mess of dust...even faster than last year's liquid methods. It's the new Pano-Sling—only bottle in the world made specially for treating seed. With the Pano-Sling you get all the profit-making benefits of any Morton liquid seed treatment...without the fuss and trouble usually connected with on-the-farm treating. There's a strong, ready-to-use hanging strap—no rope harnesses to make. And an easy-to-read treating gauge tells you exactly how much liquid you use and how fast you're using it. And, of course, you get a Pandri-meter applicator free plus—the Pano-Sling bottles only with...

PANOGEN® seed fungicide

DRINOX® seed insecticide

PANDRINOX® dual-purpose treatment

PENTADRIN™ dual-purpose non-mercurial

\*one-gallon size only

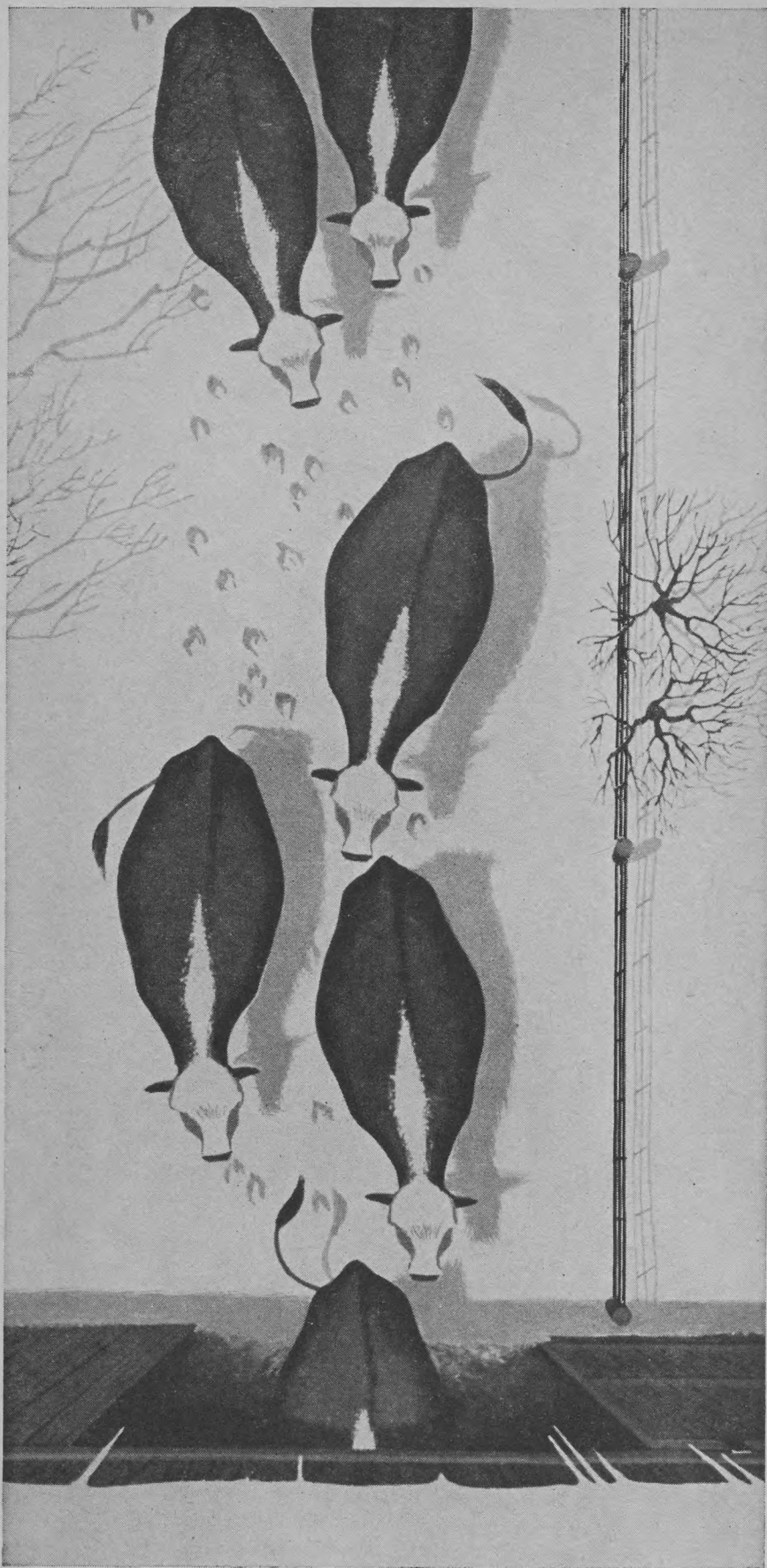


A PRODUCT OF

**MORTON CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED**

345 Higgins Avenue • Winnipeg, Manitoba





## LIVESTOCK



Side view of a row of 12 stacks of hay inside the 300-ft. enclosure on the Lloyd Atchison farm at Findlay, Man. Two rows are sufficient for a winter.

## Easier Way To Feed Hay

by LLOYD ATCHISON

ABOUT 2 years ago I decided to buy a stackmover, and figured that there was no use hauling the stacks home and still having to load them on a rack to feed the cattle. So here's what I did.

I built a fence in a well-sheltered area in poplar bush. It was a three-sided affair, 300' long and 50' wide. The posts were spaced 8' apart, and I nailed four 16' poles on the outside with 6" spikes. The stacks were placed in the enclosure in 2 rows of 12 stacks each.

I made three "gates" out of 16' planks, 3 planks high. These were set on 4" x 8" x 4' runners, well braced to 3" x 4" uprights which were attached to the 2" x 10" x 16' planks. The planks were spaced 12" to 14" apart to allow cows to get there heads through to eat the hay. The three 16' "gates" pretty well fill the 50' space between the two sides of the fence.

The cattle put their heads through the "gates" and eat the stacks. The top half of the stacks has to be pitched down alongside the pole fence. Otherwise the cattle would eat away the bottom and the top would fall on them. The hay is pitched only once, whereas with conventional feeding methods it would be handled 2 to 4 times. I used to

take 4 hours a day to feed 80 head, but the new system averages 1 hour a day for 80 to 90 head.

There does not need to be enough room for all cattle to feed at once, because all of them do not feed all of the time. The 300' fence encloses 24 stacks of 7 to 8 tons each, or enough hay to feed 80 cows in calf from the middle of October to the middle of March. The arrangement is not satisfactory for warm weather because there would be too much waste. In winter, when temperatures are below 20°F., there is little or no wastage, and a lot less than when hay is thrown on the ground and the cattle trample it. ✓

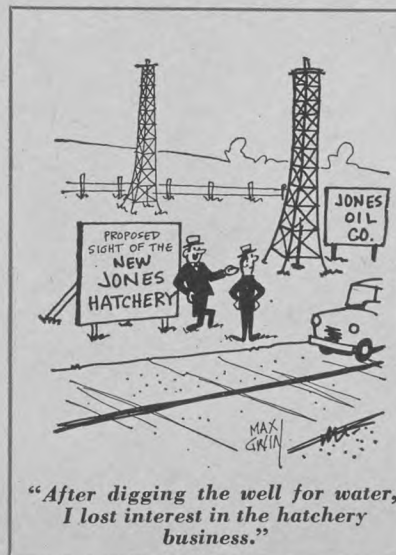
## Get Growth Before Weaning

TAKE a look at these facts, proved by experiments conducted both in Canada and the United States:

- The heavier a pig is at weaning, the quicker it will reach market weight.
- Pigs that are kept growing rapidly on well-balanced feed (about 16 per cent protein) until they are 130 lb. have the biggest proportion of lean meat.
- Meat and muscles are developed in animals to a greater degree during their early growing period.

The facts show that pig producers cannot afford to overlook creep feed for suckling pigs, according to A. J. Charnetski, Alberta's livestock supervisor. The flow of sow's milk starts to diminish when little pigs are 10 days old and need more food for rapidly developing bodies. At this stage, a dish of skim milk and another of cracked wheat or rolled oats, with fish oil and a little sugar, make a good supplementary feed. This should be replaced by a commercial or home-mixed weaning ration toward weaning time.

Also, don't neglect to provide fresh water for suckling pigs. On the basis of body weight, says Charnetski, the intake of water in suckling pigs is greater than that of mature pigs. They need water for proper internal cleansing and elimination. If young pigs have as much clean water as they can drink, they usually make more rapid gains and are more resistant to disease. ✓



"After digging the well for water, I lost interest in the hatchery business."

## Helping to build Canada's farm income

Behind our managers there is a wealth of experience: for over 90 years our rural branches have been assisting farmers to build their income. Every type of crop, every type of farming—livestock, dairy farming, poultry, tobacco, fruit, wheat and other field crops—we are familiar with the financing needs of all of them. And to back up our managers with the latest technical information we have an agricultural department staffed by agricultural officers, whose job it is to keep in touch with the latest developments in farming. For the best counsel in matters of farm finance see the manager of our branch nearest you.

Ask about our farm booklets . . . they cover many farm subjects and are available without charge through any one of our branches.

**CANADIAN IMPERIAL  
BANK OF COMMERCE**

Over 1260 branches to serve you

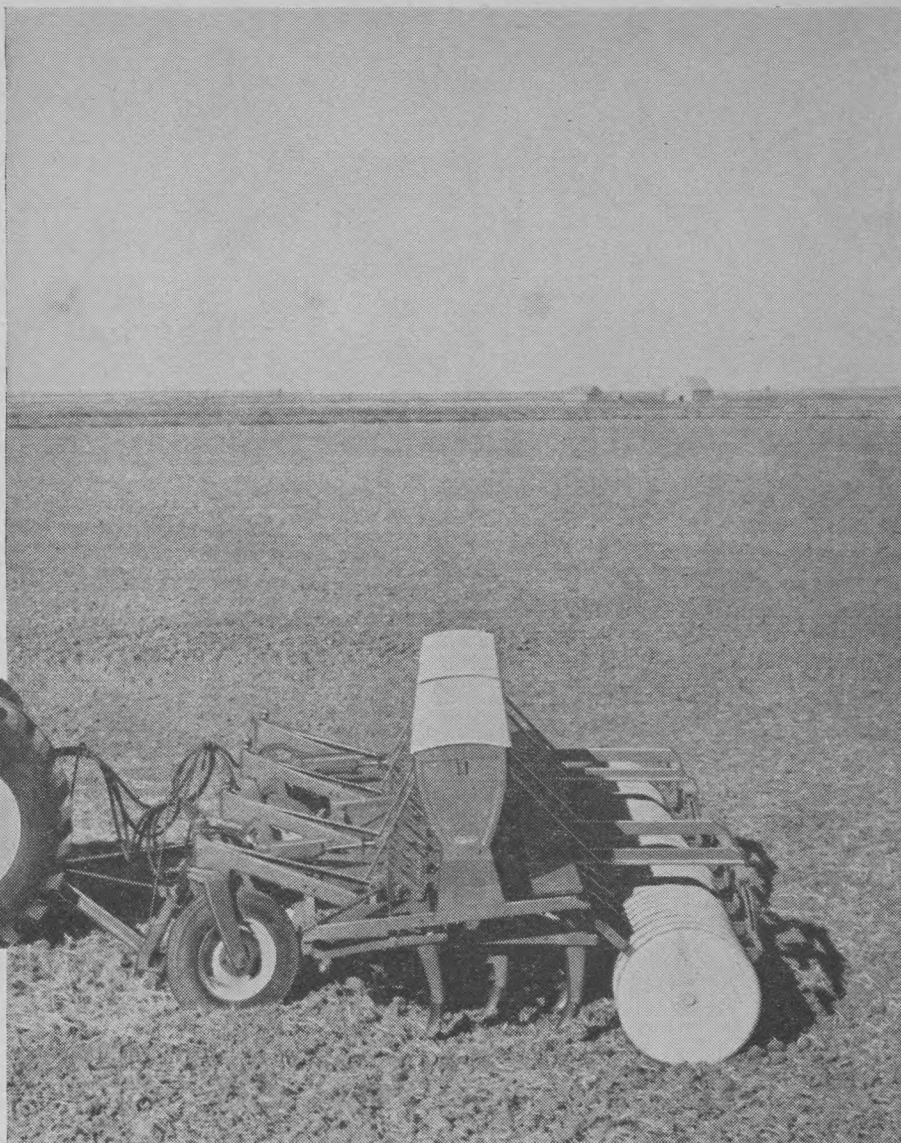


FN-02



# MOVE UP

## TO A JOHN DEERE NEW GENERATION TRACTOR



*You'll increase daily work output with a lot less fatigue*

It just stands to reason that any tractor which will definitely increase daily production, lower per-acre operating costs, and greatly reduce effort and fatigue is a logical and practical investment in greater earning power for you. John Deere New Generation Tractors do exactly this with their faster working speeds, with the flexibility and economy of their new variable-horsepower engines, and with the highest standard of operator comfort and convenience ever designed into a line of farm tractors.

Smoother-than-ever power steering, bigger-capacity and more-versatile hydraulic system, independent dual-speed PTO, plus the infinite combinations of power and speed made available by the engine-transmission team—all contribute to better-quality work; all are backed by traditional John Deere standards of quality, dependability, and value. See your John Deere dealer soon and drive a New Generation Tractor. Ask about the convenient John Deere Credit Plan.

### New 80 h.p. 4010 STANDARD

Handling multiple hookups of equipment, such as these LZ-B Drills is all in a day's work for the powerful "4010" Standard. It's truly a grain grower's tractor.



### New 55 h.p. 3010 STANDARD

Like the "4010," this "3010" Standard is ideally suited for grain operations . . . offers a full fuel option . . . handles drawn, PTO, and 3-point equipment with equal speed, ease, and efficiency.

### JOHN DEERE LIMITED

CALGARY • REGINA • WINNIPEG • HAMILTON

**JOHN DEERE design, dependability, and dealers MAKE THE DIFFERENCE**





# MORE POWER THAN WHEN NEW!



Look for the dealer who displays the CP oval

Don't get a tractor overhaul without this  
**EXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEE**  
1 YEAR OR 1,200 HOUR  
**WARRANTY**

You get fuel economy as well as extra power when your dealer installs a set of M & W Turbo-Dome pistons and Jet Black sleeves with the special oil impregnated coating that reduces ring-drag 60%. Compression and power is even better than when your tractor was new. This is no idle boast—a dynamometer test will prove more horse-power than the manufacturer's original rating. More than that—you get a written warranty that protects you for a period of 1 year or 1,200 operating hours (whichever comes first). Look for the C.P. decal if you buy a used tractor, too!



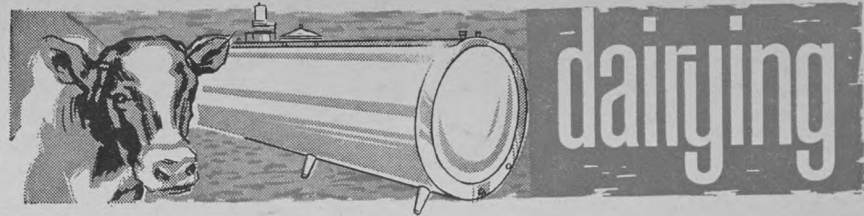
QUEBEC and the MARITIMES:  
QUE-MAR EQUIPMENT  
2875 rue St. Joseph  
Lachine, Que.

FALCON EQUIPMENT COMPANY LTD.  
299 Danforth Rd., Scarborough, Ont.  
530 First St., London, Ont.

ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.  
980 Pacific Ave.,  
Winnipeg 3, Man.

GRAIN BELT FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.  
1920 First Ave., Regina, Sask.  
2025 Quebec Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.

ALBERTA and B.C.:  
NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.  
Cor. 7th Ave. and 6th St. E.  
Calgary, Alta.



[Gulde photos]  
Despite low milk prices, gross revenue from Jim Drennan's herd, including returns from sales of young stock, amounted to \$450 per cow during 1960.

## Extra Milk —3,388 Lb. per Cow

*That's how much Jim Drennan increased production in a year by taking some advice*

**D**AIRY farmer Jim Drennan isn't happy about milk prices — he ships to a manufacturing plant and his price in 1960, including the deficiency payment, was only \$2.94 per cwt., from which he had to pay 25 cents for trucking. But even so, he sees no reason to be gloomy about the future of dairy farming.

Jim boosted the average production in his own 25-cow herd recently, to 10,888 lb. of milk. Revenue from milk sales alone was \$309

Jim had left the farm as a youth, and then quit high school after a couple of years, to become a sailor. Five years ago he came ashore, and took over this father's 150-acre Huron County, Ont., farm. It was lying idle at the time, and he put in a dairy herd. The trouble was that he couldn't bring the cows to a high level of production. He sensed that something was wrong, but he couldn't spot the trouble himself. In February 1960 he called on agricultural representative Doug Miles for help.

Miles, and his assistant Don Grieves, soon found the trouble. The cows were uncomfortable because they were badly crowded in the old stable. Ventilation was inadequate. Meanwhile, the heifers that were housed in a newly built open barn, were dirty and uncomfortable too. Drennan was using plenty of straw but he couldn't keep the litter dry.

Miles and Grieves made a careful assessment of the farm and recommended a three-point program. It involved a rearrangement of the housing; a new feeding program, including balanced rations; and finally a complete cropping plan.

Drennan followed the program to the letter. Milk production jumped. Costs for mastitis drugs, which had been \$35 in 1959, fell to \$3.50 in 1960. The program was so successful that Jim hardly makes a farm decision now without talking it over with Doug Miles.

Here is the program that Drennan followed:

**Housing:** He moved the hay from the rear of the loose housing shed to the front, so that the feeding area could be easily cleaned out regularly. Then, since the cows were



Mixing a balanced ration, as well as feeding the cows according to their yield, boosted production, cut costs.

per cow. Crossbred yearlings, which he raised, sold for another \$140 each to make a gross revenue of \$450 per cow. In fact, the future looks bright enough to him that he plans expanding his herd to 50 cows in the next few years.

But while Drennan's program is on the tracks today, only 2 years ago he faced up to the fact that it was in serious trouble.



## THEN YOU ARE LIKELY TO BE

energetic, quick, animated, someone who loves to dash off letters to friends, but is likely to forget:

- Your correspondent's full and correct postal address
- Your own name and return address in upper left corner
- AND THE CORRECT POSTAL ZONE NUMBER IF YOU ARE WRITING TO QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, OR VANCOUVER.

Help us to speed your mail—check the yellow pages of your Telephone Directory for full postal information.



PO-61-22B



crowded in the stable, he moved them out to the open barn. To save the expense of a milking parlor, he retained a few stanchions where the cows could be milked.

He divided the remainder of the stable into pens to accommodate the heifers and the calves.

**Feeding:** Miles gave him a formula for a meal that he could mix himself using his own home-grown oats and corn. Here it is: 200 lb. corn and cob meal; 500 lb. oats; 75 lb. bran; 200 lb., 32 per cent concentrate; 15 lb. salt; 10 lb. mineral. Jim grinds and mixes it himself through his own hammer mill. He feeds this mixture at the rate of 1 lb. for every 6 lb. of milk produced, doling it out in an old tobacco tin which he knows holds 2 lb. Since he used to give every cow a couple of scoops no matter how much milk she was giving, he is saving enough total feed now to make up for the extra cost of the concentrate he buys.

**Cropping program:** He has a cropping program for the entire farm now, with pasture and hay fields seeded to specific mixtures. He plans to lay drains through the farm to boost productivity, as his herd expands. And he took a "soil and land use" course at the O.A.C. last winter and follows soil tests closely in his fertilizer program.—D.R.B. ✓

### Keep Milk Free of Pesticides

**P**ESTICIDE residues are not allowed by the Food and Drugs Act in any amount in milk or milk products, warns R. H. Painter of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta.

Do not use DDT, BHC, lindane, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, heptachlor, or related products as sprays on dairy cattle, or in barns or milk houses. Labels give directions for use of products on cattle or in buildings.

Mr. Painter offers this guide to safe use of insecticides for the dairy herd:

For cattle sprays—mix pyrethrins with piperonyl butoxide or MGK 264. Some suitable sprays also contain repellents.

For barn walls and ceilings — diazinon, ronnel, and malathion are effective in most areas. If these do

not give adequate control, use one of the recommended baits.

For milk houses—use only sprays recommended for cattle, and protect utensils, cans, tanks, etc., from the spray.

When spraying against horn flies, mix pyrethrins with piperonyl butoxide or MGK 264, or use Lethane or Thanite. If preferred, sprinkle the backs and necks of animals every 3 weeks with methoxychlor wettable powder, or weekly with malathion dust. Animals should not be dusted with malathion within 5 hours before milking. Rotenone is recommended for cattle grubs. ✓

### Take Care of Calving Cow

**T**HE freshening cow needs particular care, according to the dairy department at Macdonald College, Que. Here are some of their suggestions:

- A clean, roomy, well-bedded boxstall is best suited to calving time in winter.

- After the calf arrives, the cow can have some water with the chill off it, or warmed in cold weather.

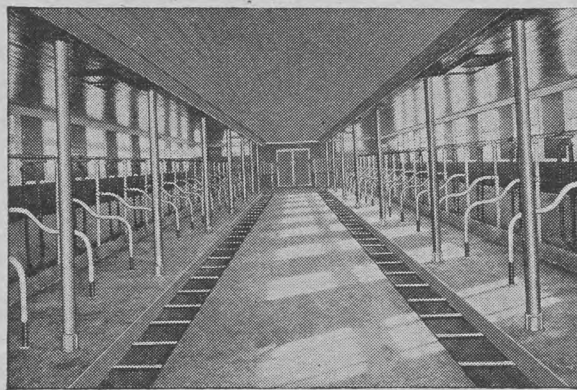
- Take care that the cow is not chilled, as this can result in a re-

tained afterbirth leading to complications.

- The calf can be removed one or two days later, and it is good practice not to milk the high-producing cow completely for 2 or 3 days. This lessens the danger of milk fever.

- Give the cow a laxative ration of good quality hay with a commercial dry and freshening ration. Replace this gradually with a regular dairy ration, so that the cow can be back to normal diet within 2 or 3 weeks, depending on the condition of her udder. ✓

## A Beatty gutter cleaner gives you up to 2 extra months each year!



The average Canadian Dairy Farmer spends up to 700 hours each year in scooping, lifting and shovelling manure. The Beatty Gutter Cleaner does the job in 10 to 15 minutes a day—for just a few pennies. This leaves you up to 600 hours a year you can use in doing other jobs. That's 60 ten-hour days . . . two working months! That's extra time you can have to do other jobs, with a Beatty Gutter Cleaner. It's easy to install; no pit needed, very little concrete work. It adapts easily to old barns. It's rugged, tested up to 35,000 pounds.

The Beatty Barn Cleaner and Silo Unloader are two examples of Beatty's common-sense approach to stable mechanization. Your local Beatty Agent can help you plan and install this kind of labour-saving Beatty equipment that will pay for itself and show a handsome profit! For instance, you can enlarge your herd, take care of more cows in that time you save with a Beatty Gutter Cleaner. A bigger herd means more milk profit, more pay-per-day for you!

### GET YOUR FREE 142 PAGE BEATTY BARN BOOK

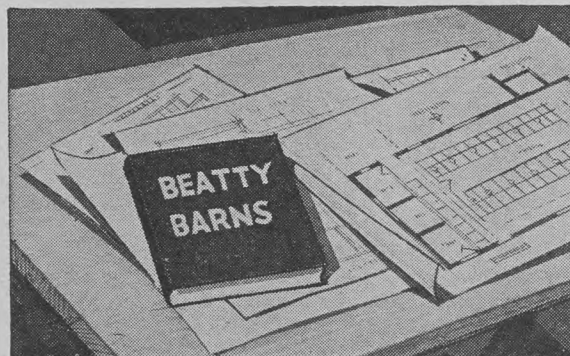
Photographs of over 300 of Canada's finest barns. Over 30 complete blueprints, drawn to scale, tell you how to lay out your stalls and equipment, gutters and alleys, to help you manage your time better. This book was designed by Beatty's Barn Specialists for you if you're building, remodelling or just planning for it in the years ahead. Whatever type of stock you feed or barn layout you'll need for top feeding efficiency—you'll find most of your answers in Beatty's free 142 page Barn Book.

## A Beatty silo unloader throws down enough ensilage for 50 head in 9 minutes!

The Beatty Silo Unloader saves you time and labour, throws down feed for your stock while you do other chores. Single cable suspension has more positive balance, won't climb wall, easiest to adjust. When used in combination with Beatty Mechanical Bunk Feeder you can feed 50 head in 9 minutes, without picking up a fork.

**Handles frozen ensilage!** Beatty's Silo Unloader actually "shaves" off the frozen ensilage; heavy-duty 9-inch

dual augers fluff the ensilage—there are no frozen chunks, nothing to stick in chutes, no jammed augers, no frozen feed to throw away or waste. It's more palatable, too—your herd will eat more, they'll give more milk and make more beef. Beatty's Silo Unloader fits any silo 10 to 30 ft.; cuts within 1/2" of the silo wall, without gouging—can operate in out-of-round silos; operates for as little as 3-cents a day.



*Beatty*

**BEATTY BROS. LIMITED**  
FERGUS, ONTARIO

SAINT JOHN, N.B. • MONTREAL • TORONTO • FERGUS  
WINNIPEG • EDMONTON • NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

### BEATTY BROS. LIMITED, FERGUS, ONTARIO

Gentlemen:

Please send me, free of charge, your:

☐ Beatty Barn Book #1

☐ Information on Beatty Gutter Cleaner

☐ Information on Beatty Silo Unloader

I am Building ☐ Remodelling ☐ Other ☐

Size of barn \_\_\_\_\_

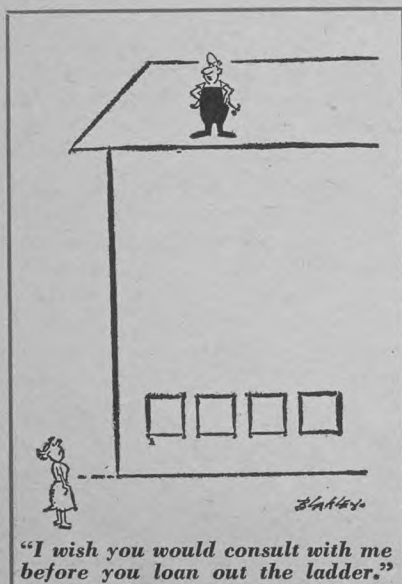
My name is \_\_\_\_\_

My address is \_\_\_\_\_

R.R. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Concession or Range \_\_\_\_\_

My nearest town is \_\_\_\_\_





# Do it NOW

with a

## FARM IMPROVEMENT LOAN

- when there's more time to do the job
- when skilled help is available

Farm Improvement Loans, backed by the Dominion Government, are available from your bank—up to \$7,500 at five percent simple interest, and repayment periods up to 10 years depending on amount borrowed and the purpose of the loan.

These loans cover the purchase of all types of farm equipment and improvement to the farm house and farm buildings including:

- Electrification, refrigeration, heating systems, water systems, sewage systems.
- As well as the construction, renovation and additions to any building or structure on the farm including the farm house or separate homes for farm help, poultry houses, barns, stables, ice houses, granaries, milk houses, machine sheds, brooder houses, silos and garages.
- Also fencing, clearing, irrigating, and reclaiming land, soil conservation and the sinking or improvement of wells, dugouts or an ice well.

**ALL HOME OWNERS** are eligible for **HOME IMPROVEMENT LOANS**, under the National Housing Act, available through your bank—up to \$4,000 and up to 10 years to repay.

Make arrangements with your bank now, and do the job this winter when good men and materials are available.

## WHY WAIT FOR SPRING?



Issued by authority of Hon. Michael Starr,  
Minister of Labour, Canada

## RUPTURED

BE FREE FROM TRUSS SLAVERY

Surely you want to THROW AWAY TRUSSES FOREVER, be rid of Rupture Worries. Then Why put up with wearing a gripping, chafing and unsanitary truse. For there is now a new modern Non-Surgical treatment that is designed to permanently correct rupture. These Non-Surgical treatments are so dependable, that a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance is given.

Write today for our New FREE BOOK that gives facts that may save you painful, expensive surgery. Tells HOW and Explains WHY NON-SURGICAL Methods of Treating Rupture are so successful today. Write today—Dept. H8723.

Excelsior Medical Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

"Farmer's Chicks"—Leghorn, B.R., R.I. Red, Sussex, N.H., Col. Rock, and their crosses.

For full information, write  
**FRED W. BRAY, LIMITED**  
130 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont.



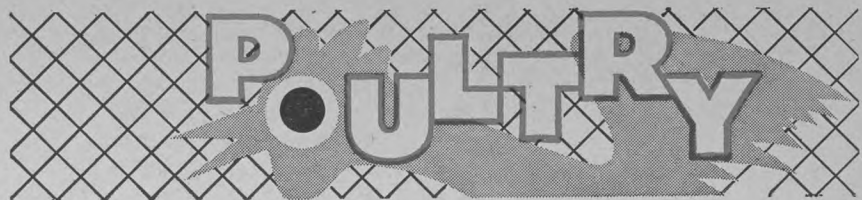
**DISTURBED  
REST?**

## It may be the kidneys

Take Gin Pills to help increase the urinary flow and so relieve bladder and urinary irritations that are often the cause of back ache, tired logy feeling and disturbed rest.

**GIN  
PILLS**

FOR THE KIDNEYS



## Poultry Tailored to Grain Production

*Careful planning has made this egg business a sound investment*

by R. WALDON

**W**HEN John J. Neufeld of Lena, Man., turned to poultry as the most efficient means of marketing the grain from his section of cropland, he tailored the flock, 2,000 White Leghorns, to fit the grain supply as well as his family's labor resources.

This policy has withstood the test of time. When egg prices were at a ruinous low in 1959, John's first year

to a mix mill in the feed room, are augered to a swinging chute that services both pens. Top floor pens provide brooder space, while the ground floor houses the laying flock.

John did as much of the work as possible himself. To save time, he ordered his lumber direct from a B.C. mill in a carload lot, with stud-cut to the required lengths. With some help, he used a front-end loader to pour concrete for the egg-room and alleyway floors.

The framework of the building is 2 in. by 6 in. fir on 2 ft. centers, sheathed on the inside with shiplap, and on the outside with 6 in. siding. As there are no windows, fussy carpentry was reduced to a minimum. Batt insulation and a polyethylene vapor barrier were used throughout, even to lining the doors and the covers of the ventilation ports. This extra precaution has paid off, for even on the coldest winter days condensation is no problem.

To reduce cleaning-out time to once a year, the pen floors were built of separated slats and placed 3 ft. above the dropping floor. The slats were put together in removable 4 ft. by 8 ft. panels resting on 2 in. by 6 in. joists. The joists, in turn, were set in plywood brackets screwed to the studs. Panels and joists can be removed easily, giving access to the dropping floor with a tractor and loader through large sliding doors at the end of the pens opposite the egg room.

The cost came to \$1.03 per square foot of floor space. This included all materials plus \$600 for outside labor for pouring concrete and help in raising the shell. It did not include the 1,200 hours of labor Neufeld put into the project.

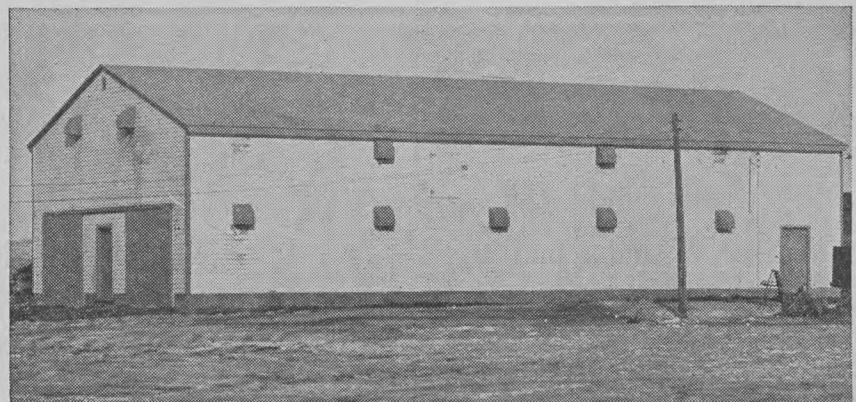
The regular schedule of chores is carefully organized so as to permit



Feed is augered to a chute and then John carries it to the self-feeders.

in full production, the flock paid a return of \$1 per bird started, after depreciation and all other costs had been covered.

John Neufeld and his wife, Rita, studied many different plans and agreed on a 2-storey building, 36 ft. by 72 ft. Two pens run almost the full length on both storeys, with an alleyway between the two ground-floor pens. An egg handling room, 12 ft. by 16 ft., and a small feed room, occupy one end of the ground floor. Above them are the feed bins. Grain and concentrate, gravity-fed



The poultry house has doors (at left end) which are used only during the annual clean-up. The egg room is behind the small door at the other end.





Eggs are gathered twice daily. Rita Neufeld is loading them onto a cart.

John Neufeld, with help from his family, to look after the flock year-round and grow grain on his 640-acre farm. First thing in the morning he turns on the mix mill and fills the self-feeders from the chute in the pens. This takes 25 minutes. Watering is simply a matter of seeing that the automatic pressure system is keeping the troughs filled.

Eggs are collected from rollaway nests with a cart that is wheeled along the alley. It takes 20 minutes twice daily. With average production of 1,400 eggs per day, grading and packing are the most time-consuming chores—one hour for two people. A weighing machine sorts the A's into three sizes. Dirty eggs are

sloshed clean in a pail of water and detergent on a motor-driven turntable that rotates gently back and forth.

The Neufelds have found a steady market for about 49,000 dozen eggs each flock produces in its 14-month laying period. Most go to a co-op processing plant at Boissevain, which picks up the eggs from the farm. Some have a ready retail sale in Lena and Killarney. Both markets mean a dependable income and a sure way to market grain. V

## Broiler Egg Improvement Tried

**T**HE low egg production of broiler strains is being given some attention at the Fredericton Research Station, N.B. They're using better-laying strains in a crossbreeding program with suitable broiler strains, and results are promising.

L. Griesbach reports that rate of egg production from the best broiler strains often averages less than 50 per cent over a 50-week period. On the other hand, laying strains produce better than 70 per cent. Light weight laying strains can yield a dozen eggs from 4 to 4½ lb. of feed, whereas broilers require almost 8 lb.

The advantages of the best broiler strains are that chicks make rapid growth and use feed very efficiently. They reach market weight at 3½ lb. in 9 weeks, and need only 2¼ lb. of feed per pound of gain. V

## How to Use Ventilation

**A**LTHOUGH poultry house ventilation gets rid of carbon dioxide and ammonia, these are minor problems. By far the most difficult thing is to keep the house dry and temperature at 40° or above during the winter, says Don Conrad of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. If adequate ventilation is not provided, condensation results, with damp litter, wet walls, decay of the building, and a heavy stress on the flock. This stress is the underlying cause of poor production, disease, poor feed conversion, dirty eggs, and many other troubles.

Firstly, cold air entering through intakes must be warmed up to hold more moisture. The poultry house must be properly insulated—an outside wall with siding and building paper, then either batt or fill-type insulation, then a vapor barrier to keep the insulation dry, and finally an inside wall that is washable and gives protection to the vapor barrier. The ceiling also needs the vapor barrier and considerable insulation.

Windows should be double and the equivalent of about 5 per cent of the floor area. Many poultrymen cover windows completely and use electric lights to provide a 14-hour day in winter.

Gravity ventilation works best during winter, since the inside temperature must be greater than outside temperature to obtain air

movement. But it needs a lot of adjustment to changing weather. Also, flues must be insulated where they pass through the attic, or outside the building, to prevent condensation.

Fan installations cost only slightly more than gravity flues, and they can be worked automatically under a wide variety of conditions. Fans are rated by the number of cubic feet of air they will move per minute when operating against ½ in. static pressure. Motors should be enclosed to keep out dust and moisture, and they should have such features as overload circuit breakers. For laying hens, provide fan capacity to allow 3 to 4 cubic feet of air movement per hen per minute. Intake area should be at least four times the fan area to prevent drafts. V



successful  
feeders  
across  
Canada  
choose

**MIRACLE**

**ONTARIO:**

**VENT-O-MATIC**  
Farm Air Conditioner



*As hatcherymen we depend on the quality of our birds to keep customers happy and us in business. We've found that "Miracle" Feeds have given us that quality.*

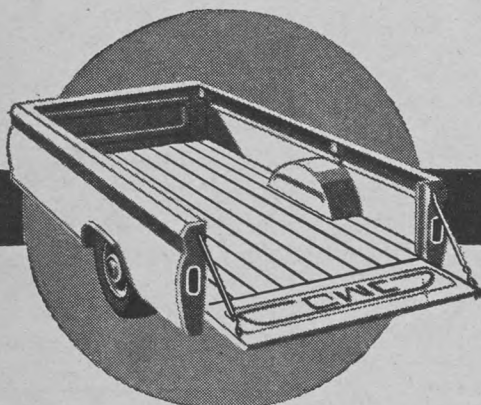
John Hyde, Hyde Park Farm, is proud of the quality chicks they sell. Justly so. Here are some of the performance figures that are keeping their customers happy. Feed cost to 22 weeks—87¢. Average weight at 22 weeks—3.8 lbs. Average lay after 2½ months—87%. Breeders flock fertility 93%. Hatchability 89%. "Miracle" Feeds are fed exclusively.



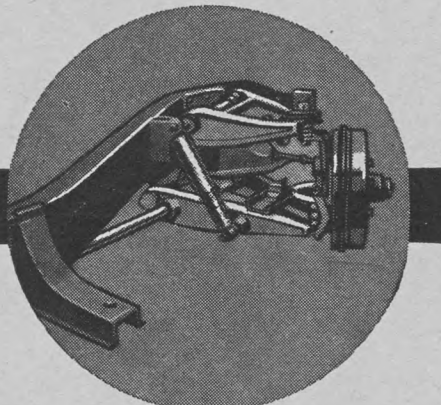




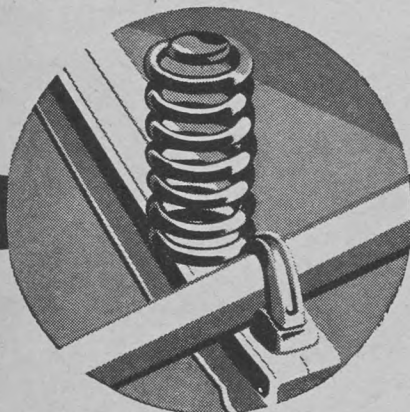
# Look at these built-in bonuses in **GMC** pickups!



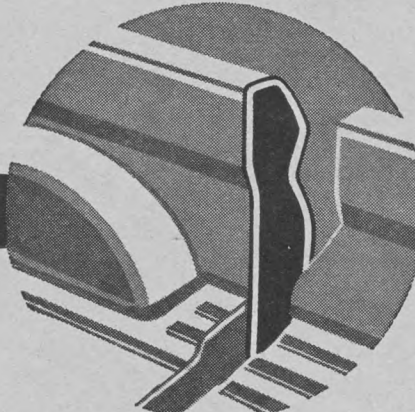
**QUIET WOOD FLOOR**—with steel skid strips—makes cargo handling easy—even heavy items slide into position easily.



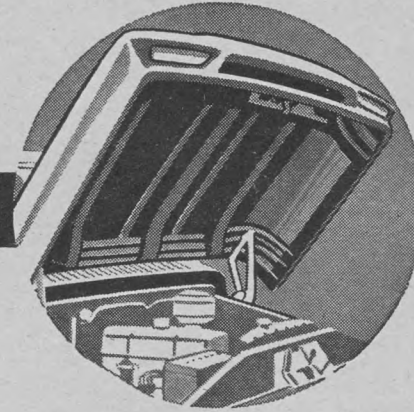
**WORK-PROVED INDEPENDENT FRONT SUSPENSION** with torsion springs gives smoother ride for protection of driver, load and truck.



**FRICTION-FREE COIL REAR SPRINGS** (on ½- and ¾-ton models) balance front suspension, give far smoother ride.



**DOUBLE WALLED SIDE PANELS** add strength and rigidity—vibration is reduced and outside wall is protected against denting by cargo.



**HEAVY HOOD REINFORCEMENTS** run full length—giving added strength and rigidity that stand up to rugged use.

**Other built-in bonuses include such convenience features as —**

- key starting • no-step cab entry • up-front battery location • foam cushion seats • insulated cab roof • Powerglide Automatic transmission (Optional at extra cost on ½ and ¾-ton models)

**And rugged dependability features like —**

- choice of standard 135 hp Six cylinder or optional 150 hp Six cylinder or 160 hp V8 engines • Torque-Action brakes • rattle-free graintight tailgate

**You're way ahead with GMC—call your dealer and see for yourself!**

*Whitewall tires optional at extra cost*

## **The trucks with built-in bonuses**

# **GMC**



# LADINO

## —The Wonder Pasture Plant

by DON BARON

ASK dairy farmer Doug McKinnon at Barnston, Que., how he grows the kind of pastures that his cows turn into 5,000 lb. of milk to the acre, and he'll give much of the credit to ladino clover.

Ask forage crops specialist Dr. Paul Gervais at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm, in Quebec's eastern townships, how his pastures yield 600 lb. of beef when grazed by steers, and he'll give plenty of credit to the number one legume in his mixtures—ladino clover.

If you ask Dr. Bill Tossell, of the Ontario Agricultural College, about the secrets of good pastures in his province, he'll answer the same way—"Ladino is the key plant for pasture programs in areas of reliable rainfall."

All three of these pasture enthusiasts are referring to one of the most surprising success stories to hit the farm scene in years. A decade ago, ladino clover—a giant form of the long-known white clover—was a newcomer among forage plants in Eastern Canada. Today, it's the most commonly seeded pasture legume.

It's the basis of a pasture program that extension specialists are counting on to save many faltering family farms. In Ontario, it's so important that pasture championship winners in the past few years have almost invariably used ladino as their key plant. It is recommended in just about every long-term pasture mixture in the province today, except those including trefoil. Such is its popularity that seed companies now are including it in most prepared pasture mixtures.

Yet, despite this widespread popularity, Dr. Tossell says that it could become even more useful to many farmers if they would give it the kind of attention it deserves.

Dr. Gervais has been studying the plant at Lennoxville—one of the top forage farms in the Experimental Farms chain—for over two decades. He calls it an ideal pasture plant for his area. "It requires plenty of moisture," he points out, "but given that, it can provide a surprising amount of pasture."

LADINO does not make a sudden burst of growth in the spring, and then lapse into a period of summer dormancy. It grows steadily, week after week, the summer through. It recovers rapidly when grazed off. It should provide just about as good grazing in August as in June. It's a high yielding crop, and cattle relish it. It's ideal for farms that have irrigation.



Six hundred pounds of beef per acre! That's the gain made by these steers at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm, Que., on the managed ladino pasture.

stolons usually remain undamaged. These will develop new plants in the spring, with the likelihood that by fall a stand that has been damaged will be just about reestablished.

This means that its range is extending further year by year. Through the high rainfall areas of Quebec or the Maritimes, or the St. Lawrence and Ottawa River valleys of eastern Ontario, through northern Ontario too, and even through the rich grassland areas of Oxford County in western Ontario, it's the basis of most pasture programs. In Oxford County, it is usually seeded with orchard grass, but in many other areas, Climax timothy is its favorite companion plant.

Even beyond these areas, Dr. Tossell says there are not many

farms that don't have a low-lying field or one with moisture-holding capacity high enough to carry the plant through dry spells.

Ladino has excellent feeding value and palatability. Unlike alfalfa, it has no coarse stems, and therefore, its fiber content is low. It grows by sending up long stalks, each of which carries either a leaf or a flower head. The stalks may reach a height of 20 inches. The stems are so fine, and the plant is so high in moisture, that it sometimes presents some difficulty in curing for hay. It is ideal for silage.

Unlike alsike, that gives no aftermath once it is cut, ladino continues to send up new stems throughout the summer. It is considered hardy enough to persist in well-managed pasture and hay fields for several years. So far, it has suffered little from diseases and insects. It has

done well on most soil types too, and even manages to grow on acid soils where alfalfa would fail to establish. Since it's a moisture-loving plant, it will tolerate some lack of drainage, although it will do better on limed and well-drained fields.

IN Quebec, ladino is best grown with timothy, whether for pasture or hay. Dr. Gervais has tried to grow it with brome and orchard grasses, but orchard grass presents more difficult management problems in most areas, since it might be so vigorous as to smother out the ladino.

The mixture most frequently recommended in Quebec is 8 lb. of Climax timothy and 2 lb. of ladino. Certified ladino seed should be bought, but no licensed varieties

## Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in *suppository or ointment* form called *Preparation H*. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

## MEN PAST 40

Troubled with GETTING UP NIGHTS Pains in BACK, HIPS, LEGS Tiredness, LOSS OF VIGOR

If you are a victim of these symptoms then your troubles may be traced to Glandular Inflammation. Glandular Inflammation is a constitutional disease and medicines that give temporary relief will not remove the causes of your troubles.

Neglect of Glandular Inflammation often leads to premature old age, and incurable conditions.

The past year, men from 1,000 communities have been successfully treated here at Excelsior Springs. They have found soothing relief and a new outlook in the future of life.

The Excelsior Medical Clinic, devoted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to older men by NON-SURGICAL Methods has a New FREE BOOK that tells how these troubles may be corrected by proven Non-Surgical treatments. This book may prove of utmost importance in your life.

Excelsior Medical Clinic, Dept. B8755, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

## MUSCULAR PAIN



Genuine Minard's LINIMENT

• Soothes like warm sunlight •



PERFECT (Self-Locking) CATTLE AND SHEEP EARTAGS



Manitoba Stencil and Stamp Works Ltd. "CATTLE" 494½ MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

## MUSHROOMS \$4.50

\$4.50 lb. for dried mushrooms. More growers wanted. Everything supplied.

Dehydrated Products & Chemicals Box 548 Calgary, Alberta



are available yet. Three bushels of oats make a suitable nurse crop, and these should be grazed off when they reach 8 to 10 inches in height.

"Once the oats are grazed off," says Dr. Gervais, "close the gate to that field until the oats are ready to be regrazed." By September 1, it's time to close the gate altogether and let the new seeding build up its food reserves for the winter.

What about fertilizer? Dr. Gervais recommends an application of 400 or 500 lb. of 4-24-20 the year of seeding. Then, 500 lb. of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 every 2 years, in early September, or half this amount annually, when the cattle are removed for the fall rest period, should

be sufficient. If the pasture is being dressed with manure, half that much fertilizer should be adequate.

Dr. Gervais has discovered one trick about managing a ladino pasture—it should be grazed closely. However, once cattle have grazed it to 1½ inches, they should be removed until the stand grows back to 6 or 8 inches again. In a permanent pasture program, this means that the pasture would have to be divided into 4 or 5 fields and grazed rotationally.

The pasture should be rested each fall. After October 15, if the regrowth has been quite strong, it can be grazed off again, to a height of about three inches.—D.R.B. V

## More Home-Grown Feed Grains in Ontario?

*Experts analyze the province's potential in view of a possible continuation of shortage*

**S**HOULD Ontario produce more feed grains? This question has been given added urgency by the current feed situation following last year's Prairie drought. A. H. Martin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and W. E. Tossell of the Ontario Agricultural College, point out that Ontario produced nearly 3 million tons of feed nutrients from grain crops in 1961, and this was sufficient for 80 per cent of

the province's needs. Oats supplied about one-third of this total, corn came second, oats and barley third, winter wheat fourth, barley fifth, and rye sixth.

The answer is not simply to sow more feed grains. Martin and Tossell say that while it is true that it pays to grow rather than buy feed if yields are high, it is not good business to grow grains at the expense of the forage crops acreage needed for lower cost feed for cattle. Forage needs must be met first, and the remaining acreage can be used for efficient grain production.

Clearly, the place to start is in raising yield per acre instead of increasing the acreage. And this, according to Tossell and Martin, depends on a number of interlocking factors:

- On farms with low yields, say 40 to 45 bushels of oats per acre, or less, increased fertility is the greatest need.

- Secondly, the variety of grain and the quality of seed set the potential yield of the crop. Pick the best for the particular locality.

- Choice of crop is a big factor. For instance, anybody who can produce 60 or more bushels of oats might consider substituting barley or corn on one or two of the best oat fields. There are high yielding barley varieties available now, and grain corn is the highest yielding feed grain crop in Ontario.

- Winter wheat and rye could be used more intensively because of their high yielding potential and good straw crops.

- Weed control will improve crop yields, not only in the growing but in easier harvesting.

N. R. Richards of the Ontario Agricultural College reckons that a 20 per cent increase in the province's feed grain supply is within easy reach. Some farmers get 90 bushels of oats per acre, many get 75, and these are the ones who use fertilizer along with other good management.

If yields of oats are in the 60 to 70 bu. range, moderate amounts of fertilizer are profitable. But it is the hungry acres that have the greatest potential. These are in the 40 to 50 bu. range, where fertilizer can give increases of 30 or more bushels. The fertilizer might cost \$10 or \$12 per acre but net returns will be much higher. In fact, says Richards, if yields are below 50 bushels it might cost more to grow grain than to buy it, even at the present high prices.

But, he continues, sustained high production involves more than fertilizer. The farmer who plans for the future should look at the need for better drainage. More than half of Ontario's agricultural land is inadequately drained. It should be realized, also, that coarse grain production must fit into the total farm program. If, for example, the grain is seeded down, less nitrogen and more phosphate and potash should

(Please turn to page 39)



## TAKE TIME OUT FOR SURVIVAL

*Earn as you Serve under the Special Canadian Army Militia Training Programme*

In order to carry out its national survival role in the event of nuclear attack the Canadian Army Militia needs 100,000 additional men as soon as possible.

If you are between 18 and 50, and meet enrolment standards, you can help now on this vitally important job—and earn while you learn.

Six-week training courses for Canada's new citizen soldiers are being held in your community—the next one starting February 26 (ending April 8) and the final one starting April 16 (ending May 27). During the course you are given all-day training five days a week. You live at home and receive the same pay as a regular soldier, plus a living allowance.

To be sure of a vacancy you should act right away.  
For complete information and enrolment details—

**VISIT YOUR LOCAL ARMOURY**



**MAKE SURE THAT CANADA CAN CARRY ON!**

E61-86M R



# NOW shift on-the-go at the *flip* of a switch!

*NEW—from Massey-Ferguson . . . the shift-on-the-go tractor transmission with the "bugs" of the others engineered out . . . and important new advantages*

*engineered in. It took years of painstaking research and field testing to develop Multi-Power, but the result is well*

*worth the wait. Because Multi-Power is what you want: the simplest, most trouble-free, most practically usable on-the-go shift you can buy . . . and all you do is flip a switch! Turn the page and read more!*

**MULTI-POWER**  
TRANSMISSION

**HIGH**

**LOW**





Look, you just  
flip a switch!

*MASSEY-FERGUSON'S*

# Multi- power

simplest "shift-on-the-go"  
ever engineered

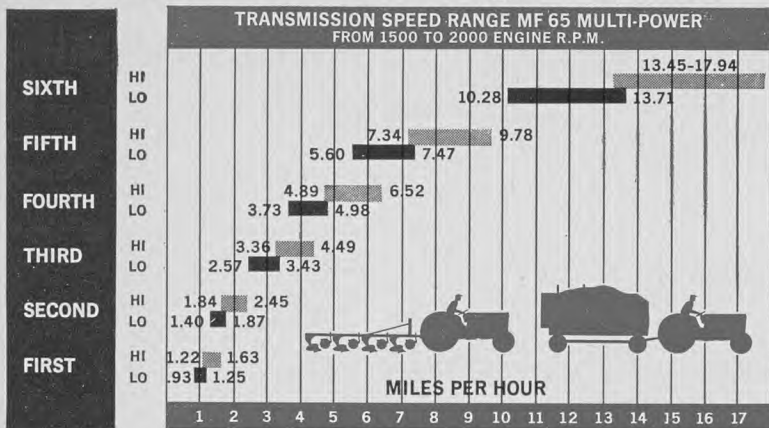
Everything about Multi-Power  
is "flip-switch" simple, practical  
and trouble-free!

Now you can gear down or speed up—right on the go—as easy as you switch on your lights! When the going gets tough, just flip Multi-Power into LOW. This puts you instantly into the *next lower gear* . . . with extra pulling power to walk you right on through! Flip Multi-Power back into HIGH, and you're back in the faster gear, to finish the job quicker, and save on fuel. Shifting on-the-go also saves wear and tear on the tractor's transmission and clutch. And, with Multi-Power, you do it faster, easier and more smoothly than ever before, because hydraulics do the shifting on-the-go. There's no big lever to heave, no sudden jolt or power lag. PTO speed doesn't change. And because you're constantly in positive direct-gear drive, you can switch between HIGH and LOW as often as needed, with no loss of power through excessive slippage. Or you can work continuously in either HIGH or LOW, with no overheating of the transmission. No other transmission matches Multi-Power's ease of operation and precise, positive results.





## 12 forward Multi-Power gear speeds!



Just as important as shifting on-the-go, Multi-Power *doubles* the number of standard Massey-Ferguson gear speeds, to twelve. This means you can throttle back to the most efficient engine r.p.m., select the best ground speed for the job, and actually do more work on less fuel per day! All 12 forward gear speeds are *practical*, too. There are no duplications, no speed gaps, and no overlapping of speeds. On the 4-plow MF 65, for example, Multi-Power gives you *eight* of its 12 forward speeds in the range where you do most of your work—from .9 to 6.5 m.p.h.!

## Engineered for trouble-free efficiency

If you know transmissions, you'll appreciate Multi-Power! Multi-Power has only 4 major components—plus the handy HIGH-LOW switch on the dash. The switch hydraulically controls a clutch, which simply routes the engine's power-flow through alternate gears to give you two speeds—HIGH or LOW—for each of the standard gears, so you have 12 forward gear speeds in all. That's all—just 4 major components are added to the standard transmission for Multi-Power. There's less to go wrong, less to maintain. There's nothing complicated or over-designed about it. Compared to others, Multi-Power is a miracle of deliberately engineered, trouble-free simplicity!

## Multi-Power and the Ferguson System: a new kind of precision work control!

With 12 forward gear speeds, Multi-Power gives you a new, far more precise control of the *power* the tractor's engine delivers. And the incomparable Ferguson System puts that power to work for you with the most precise control of mounted implements ever engineered. Together, they put *you* in complete command of every job, in every kind or condition of soil and terrain. But see for yourself! Contact your dealer today for a Multi-Power demonstration.

Massey-Ferguson Limited, Toronto, Canada





# Pick your favourites... bake 'em all at once!



Delicious, time-saving idea! A whole variety of cookies in **one** baking step. Just follow this easy recipe, and use Five Roses—the all-purpose flour that makes all your home-baking better.

## Basic Refrigerator Dough Recipe

Cream  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup butter. Gradually add 1 cup brown sugar and cream well. Add 1 egg, 1 teaspoon vanilla and beat well. Mix 2 cups

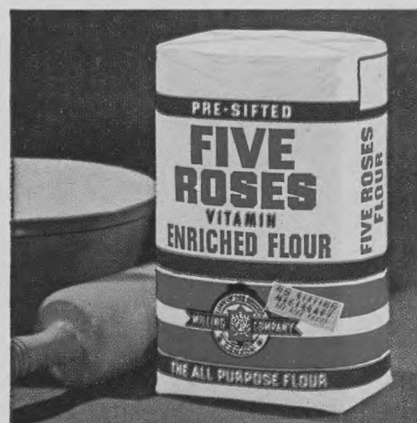
Five Roses pre-sifted Flour with  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon baking soda; stir into batter. Use dough as it is or in any of the variations listed below. Shape finished dough into long rolls, about 2" in diameter. Cover with waxed paper and chill until hard (about 1-2 hours). Slice thinly; place on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake at 350°F. for 8-10 mins. Makes 5 dozen cookies.

## Variation: (use $\frac{1}{3}$ of dough for each variation)

1. *Orange*: Add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tbsps. grated orange rind.
2. *Chocolate Nut*: Add 1 square melted unsweetened chocolate for chocolate dough. Add 4 tbsps. chopped nuts.
3. *Lemon-Coconut*: Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. lemon extract and 2 tbsps. shredded coconut.
4. *Turtles*: Between 2 slices of chocolate dough, place whole pecan (for head) and 4 pieces chopped pecan (for legs).
5. *Sandies*: Bake a plain cookie. Dredge with (colored) powdered fruit sugar while still warm.
6. *Black and White*: Use chocolate dough. Top with miniature marshmallow for last 3 mins. of baking.
7. *Jewel*: Add 2 tbsps. chopped red and/or green maraschino cherries, drained well and 2 tbsps. chopped nuts.
8. *Pinwheels*: Roll out rectangles of chocolate and vanilla dough,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick. Place one on top of other and roll together.
9. *Almond*: Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. almond extract. Before baking, top each cookie with blanched almond half.

**FIVE ROSES FLOUR**  
CANADA'S MOST RESPECTED NAME IN BAKING

FR-240R-M



**NO SIFTING  
NECESSARY**

## Variety Is the Spice

**J**OHN OSELIES of Alberta Beach—a resort just west of Edmonton—became a horticulturist through a stroke of misfortune. While haying one day in August 1953, he suddenly fell off his mower. When he tried to get up, John found he had trouble moving his arms and legs. That was the start of a bout with polio which left him unable to do any heavy work. To complicate matters, three of his children (he now has nine), including his eldest son Jerry, got the disease at the same time.

Until then, John had raised beef cattle on about 480 acres. With none of his family old enough to care for stock, he was forced to sell the ani-



John Oselies made the gateposts in 1945, with 1,945 different types of rock from 1,945 different locations.

mals and give up farming. During their convalescence, he and Jerry began collecting gladioli bulbs and strawberry plants as a hobby. By writing to countries all over the world, young Jerry managed to collect 150 varieties of bulbs. His father came up with 142 varieties of strawberries. The latter were sent from Czechoslovakia, Madagascar, Palestine, and many points in the U.S.A. and Canada.

All the berries are laid out in experimental-type plots near the house where the Oselies have developed a picturesque garden.—C.V.F. V

## One Fence In 20 Years

**F**OR only 30 cents you can greatly increase the life of your fences, and save yourself a lot of work repairing and replacing them.

Jim Card of the Ontario Department of Agriculture says a home-cut post costs about 65 cents by the time it is cut, peeled, set and tamped in the ground. Without treatment, it will last 5 years or so—about 13 cents a year. A penta treatment costs about 30 cents, boosting the total to about \$1 per post—but it will last up to 20 years and the cost per year is less than 5 cents.

He recommends cold-soaking with a 5 per cent penta solution for 48 hours. Use a big tank, or a 45-gallon oil drum. Cut and peel posts this winter, pile them loosely for drying, and treat them next fall. V



(Continued from page 34)

be applied at seeding time. This lowers the grain yield but gives a much better return from hay and pasture crops that follow.

**H**OW profitable is feed grain production in Ontario? H. L. Patterson and J. B. Nelson of the Ontario Department of Agriculture claim that it is economical at average yields and fairly profitable at high yields. But it pays only if the land is not required for roughage crops, which cost too much to transport, or for more intensive crops that yield a higher net return.

When compared with the cost of alternative purchased supplies, home-grown feed grains are in a favorable position. Transportation and handling costs alone are quite substantial, even with the freight subsidy. Also, home-grown grain has the crop of straw as an additional credit.

Patterson and Nelson give the example of feed oats which at an average yield of 50 bushels per acre is as valuable as an alternative crop worth less than \$22 per acre over costs. Naturally, as yields per acre improve, the economic advantage of home-grown grain improves. Another consideration is the fact that most of the measurable costs are fixed costs, which continue regardless of the crop. Actual cash costs are largely for seed, fertilizer, etc.

Is an increase in Ontario production of feed grains necessary? According to the Hon. Wm. A. Stewart, the provincial minister of agriculture, there is little chance of the feed grain situation, resulting from the 1961 drought, showing much improvement in 1962. This would give some justification for an increase of 20 per cent in Ontario feed grain production this year. Also, the Minister has noted that the population is rising about 2 to 3 per cent per year, therefore there is an increasing demand, particularly for red meats, and Ontario is an important producer in this market. ✓

### More Durum in the Right Place

**W**HILE durum prices are high, there's a temptation to increase production by spreading into areas that are not suited to the crop. But, according to O. G. Bratvold of the Alberta Department of Agriculture there's no sense in growing the crop outside the regions where it is adapted.

He says that farmers in the light brown and brown soil zones can afford to increase the durum acreage considerably. The increase should not be extended to black and gray-wooded soil zones because durums take about a week longer to mature than Thatcher and have a long, weak straw. Lodging can be a serious problem under ample moisture conditions which are generally associated with the black and gray soil zones. Combined with late maturity, this makes the crop hazardous.

Mr. Bratvold considers there is good reason for increasing the durum acreage in Canada, and more specifically in Alberta. ✓

## END OF GRAIN SURPLUS IN SIGHT

A year ago, surplus grain was the big problem for Canadian agriculture. Today, farmers in many areas of the prairies have little or no stored grain to deliver. The problem now—due to the poor 1961 crop and large export sales announced late in the year—is how to produce enough grain

to meet the demand.

The Hon. Alvin Hamilton, at a farm meeting in Moose Jaw last September, asked for the utmost production in 1962. In the light of anticipated sales, the new crop is of vital importance.

This highlights the need to build

soil fertility levels by applying recommended rates of fertilizer. Although moisture reserves at present are low, distributors are stressing the need to fertilize in readiness for moisture when available—in order to increase yield for possible market expansion and farmers' feed requirements.

# GROUNDWORK



There must be a reason why more and more farmers today are making Northwest Fertilizer a part of their "groundwork for profit"—as much a part of their planning as seedbed preparation. The reason is clear—experience has shown that Northwest's clean, free-flowing granules are a dependable way to build fertility and harvest profits! Experience has shown that using the right blend of "high analysis" can result in a three-for-one return on every dollar invested—a good reason for making Northwest Fertilizer as much a part of modern farming as any other good cultivation practice. Talk it over with your Northwest Dealer—he'll be happy to help you select the most profitable blend for your soil and crop!

## NORTHWEST FERTILIZERS



11-48-0    16-20-0    27-14-0    24-20-0    33.5-0-0    23-23-0

**NORTHWEST NITRO-CHEMICALS LTD.**  
Medicine Hat, Alberta

Northwest Fertilizer is distributed by:  
Pioneer Grain Company Limited    Federal Grain Limited  
The Alberta Pacific Grain Company (1943) Limited  
National Grain Company Limited    United Grain Growers Limited



# CASE BIG DIESEL POWER

## Best in the West!

There's Economy-Power plus Versatility in the new Case Big Diesel Line. Power to handle every big job, every tough job and every piece of pull-type equipment with economical ease plus a reserve power to take you through the rough spots whatever your load. Case Diesel engines are built the way tractor engines should be built—with a long-stroke action that delivers the utmost in more useable power from every drop of fuel. Case-built engines are rugged with heavily ribbed blocks and extra main bearings that give full support on both sides of the connecting rods.

Case power-matched transmissions (Case-o-matic or standard) are designed and built right for long trouble-free easy operation.

So talk to your Case Dealer about a free power trial on your farm. SEE for yourself how a tough thrifty new Case can give you all the extra pull power you want to cover big acreages faster and pare down your costs to an all time low.

### TEST TODAY!

On your own farm Case Bonus  
Power and Proven Economy

### COMPARE TODAY!

Case Dealer's  
High Trade-In  
Allowances.

### 6-PLOW CASE 930

Looking for a real power-house to handle big acreages . . . big implements . . . multiple hitches? Then choose the 84hp Case 930, the tractor that's become famous for brute power, long life and low maintenance. Massive, heavily-ribbed Case-built diesel or LP-gas engine with seven main bearings . . . support on each side of each crank throw. Man-size 15 inch clutch. And economy? The 930 holds the *official world's fuel economy record* among all current model 6-plow diesels.

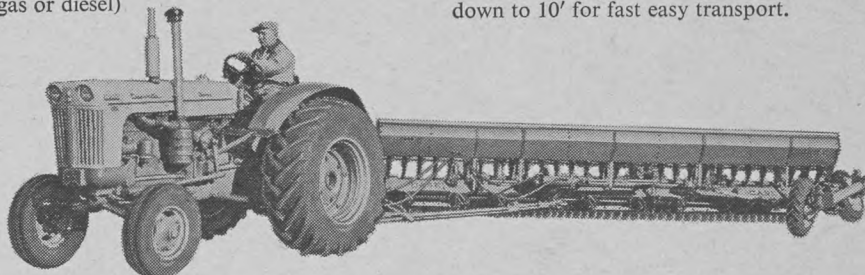
### CASE HEAVY-DUTY CHISEL PLOW FEATURES NEW HIGH CLEARANCE!

Choice of 10 or 13-foot sizes . . . extension to make 12 and 15-foot sizes. Rigid, spring cushion or spring trip clamps. Wide tooth spacing for heavy trash clearance. Working depth 1" to 14" . . . deep it plows, shallow it cultivates. Wheels control depth—provide fast transport.



### CASE 830 5-6 PLOW POWER CHAMP!

Rugged, 301-cu. in. engine delivers 66 H.P. Choice of Dual-range transmission with 8 forward speeds . . . or famous Case-o-matic Drive that automatically doubles pull-power for tough spots . . . without clutching or shifting. Six models. (gas or diesel)



### CASE 900 ONE-WAY DISK PLOW WITH SEEDER

Tills and seeds in one fast operation. 12' and 15' sizes. Flexible 3 1/2' gangs follow uneven ground, sow at uniform depth and pull easily. Seeder box features Case seedmeter cup for accurate uniform Seeding. Turns right or left. Narrows down to 10' for fast easy transport.

# CASE®

J. I. CASE CO., TORONTO

Edmonton • Calgary • Saskatoon  
Regina • Yorkton • Winnipeg • London  
Montreal • Moncton



See Your Case Dealer  
for the best in Used  
Equipment Carrying  
the GOLD SEAL  
SIGN OF QUALITY

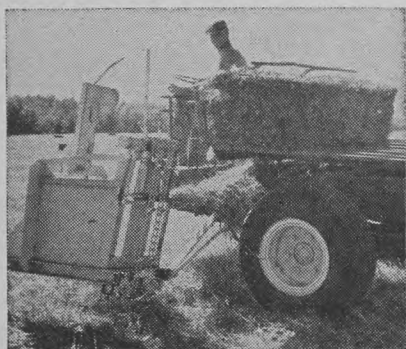
**DON'T MISS \$35,000 SHOWCASE BONANZA** An evening of family fun plus the chance to win \$15,000 of new Case equipment of your own choice and a \$20,000 Halliday Home erected on your own property. Watch your local newspaper for time and date in your area.





[Guide photos

A Haro-Bed wagon picks up bales and loads them onto its first carriage.



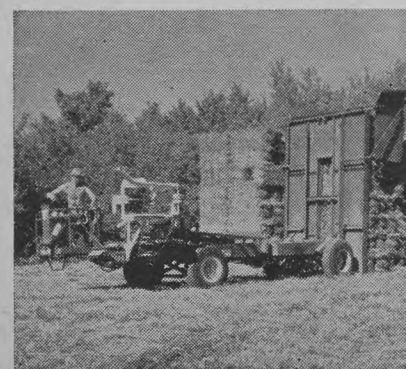
The next movement transfers bales in pairs to the wagon's second section.



The second section lifts eight bales at a time into the largest carriage.



The wagon backs up to the stack, and starts to lower bales to the ground.



One man and wagon have delivered a load of 63 bales and stacked them.

## Saves a Dollar per Ton of Hay

*Big beef and milk operation cut corners with a bale wagon*

ONE man is doing the work of eight in picking up and hauling bales of hay from the field and stacking them. That has been the experience at Searle Farms, East Selkirk, Man., since they started to use a self-propelled, automatic bale wagon last season. It now costs them \$1.67 per ton to haul and stack hay, compared with \$2.67 formerly. Both figures include labor, repairs, fuel, grease, and depreciation.

When they used conventional hay-handling methods, Searle's had 2 men on a wagon to load, 1 man to unload, 3 men on the stack, 1 man on a ground-feed elevator, and a tractor driver. Now they need only one man to operate the bale wagon.

Known as the Haro-Bed, the bale wagon is basically three carriages on wheels. The front section picks up the bales and deposits them on a horizontal bed. When 2 bales have been gathered, they are tipped automatically onto the second carriage, which trips when it has 8 bales and dumps them into the third section. At the stack, the third carriage is tipped to deposit the bales and stack them in one operation.

Apart from driving the machine, the operator removes one bale from one set of eight and turns the remainder to form a cross-tie in the stack. He does this only once for each load. He also operates the dumping mechanism at the stack. All other operations are automatic.

The bale carrier can pick up, haul and stack about 3 loads per hour, if the stack is a reasonable distance from the field. Each load contains 63 bales, so the hourly capacity is about 189 bales, each 44 to 46 inches long. Total capacity is rated by the manufacturer at 10 tons per hour. Searle Farms found last summer that the machine could keep up with the output of 1½ balers.

The self-propelled model has a 36 h.p. engine, with 8 forward speeds. Loading speed is up to 12 m.p.h., and hauling speed is 25 m.p.h.

An additional piece of equipment, which Searle's have, is a stack retriever, mounted on a truck. This is somewhat like the third carriage of the bale carrier. It tips to a vertical position and picks up a section of a haystack, and transports the bales to feed locations or the feed mill, or restacks them. The whole operation is controlled from the truck cab.

Searle Farms based their decision to purchase the Haro-Bed wagon on the basis of handling 3,000 tons of hay at a saving of \$1 per ton. The factory cost of the bale-wagon was \$7,750, and the stack retriever was \$2,450. With freight, the total cost was about \$11,726. Another bale wagon is being used by J. Drury on his ranch in the Maple Creek district of Saskatchewan.—R.C.

# This spring... be sure sow CERTIFIED seed

Today's high cost of producing cereals, pasture, hay and cash crops requires *top quality seed*. Anything less jeopardizes your whole investment. Fortunately, you can now choose Canada Certified seed and be sure.

## To protect you:



1 New crop strains offering higher yields and better performances have been developed.



2 These are field tested under various growing conditions throughout Canada.



3 Foundation crops grown by members of The Canadian Seed Growers' Association are closely checked in both field and laboratory for varietal identity, purity, germination, disease and weeds. Only crops meeting high standards qualify for certification.

## With CERTIFIED seed you can be sure of...

High seed quality . . . of the varieties recommended for your area . . . offering surer yields, and resulting in better grades, less dockage, more meat and milk per acre.

CERTIFIED SEED IS SOLD ONLY UNDER THIS SEAL OF QUALITY.

Look for this when you buy seed.

Prepared by The Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Inc., in the interest of Canadian agriculture.



CSGA-160A



# NO Crop or a FULL Crop

**POTASSIUM can make the difference, if you are having trouble growing alfalfa or other forage crops**

“**S**OIL is like a cow,” says Dr. Jean Louis Dionne, “it must be fed.”

Dr. Dionne is a soils scientist at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm, Que. And last August, he pointed out to this reporter one of the most



Dr. Dionne shows alfalfa in need of potash. Leaf edges are mottled white.

dramatic demonstrations of this obvious but often overlooked truth — that soils require fertilizer.

The element that was catching Dr. Dionne’s attention was potassium — the one that is listed last in the formula on the fertilizer bag. In every one of his field plots that lacked a *heavy recent application of potash*, the forage stands were weak and the alfalfa was dying out, or had failed to become properly established.

His trials showed that a shortage of potassium doesn’t just reduce crop yields, as is commonly believed, but can make the difference between *no crop*, and a *full crop*; the difference between a lush stand of forage or a sparse stand of low-growing weeds. His trials demonstrated in vivid fashion that no matter how much lime is applied to soil to cor-

rect the acidity, and no matter how much phosphorus and nitrogen are applied, a lack of potash will virtually prevent plants, and particularly legumes like alfalfa, from growing.

The common tell-tale signs of potassium deficiency in alfalfa are stunted plants with pale leaves, that become mottled white around the edges. These symptoms were plainly visible in some of Dr. Dionne’s plots. But another more common symptom

was evident too—a complete absence of legume plants, particularly alfalfa.

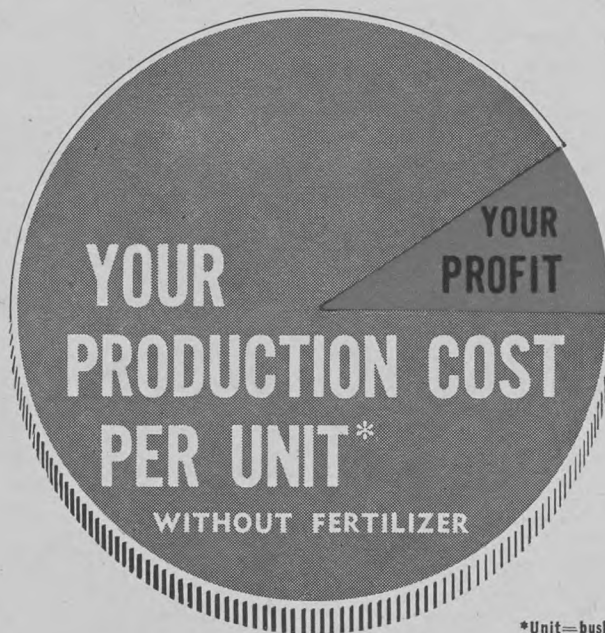
“Now we know,” said Dr. Dionne, “that farmers who fail to apply adequate amounts of potash to their fields can’t hope to grow satisfactory crops. There can be no half-way measures with potash. Legumes, and especially alfalfa, which is the heaviest potash feeder, must have it.” The trials were so conclusive that fertilizer companies put a new high-potash fertilizer formula (0-15-30) on the market in Quebec for the first time in 1961.

How much potash do fields require? Dr. Dionne says that fields low in potash, like most of the land in Quebec and much of Eastern Canada, should have 120 lb., or more, of

potash applied every year. Trefoil and ladino crops might get away with less than that—maybe 90 lb. Although manure is useful as a source of potash, it must be supplemented with commercial fertilizer.

This vital role for potash has long been suspected by scientists at Lennoxville. But, until now, proof was lacking. Dr. Paul Gervais of that station has developed one of the most productive forage crop programs in the country there. He consistently grows 4 tons of alfalfa hay to the acre. Yet district farmers have maintained for years that the area is unsuitable for alfalfa. Dr. Gervais credits heavy potash applications for much of his success—and last year he applied 500 lb. to the acre of the

## Of Special Interest to every Farmer and his wife



\*Unit=bushel, bale, crate, ton, etc.

These diagrams show how the cost of producing each individual unit of whatever you grow affects your total profit. The diagrams also point out how it is to your advantage to use Elephant Brand fertilizer. See how profit increases automatically when Elephant Brand reduces the cost of growing each individual crop unit.

**UNIT COSTS ARE IMPORTANT.** You must sell each bushel at the market price. The lower your cost of producing that bushel, the more profit you make. The best way to lower your bushel cost is to grow more per acre. There is no surer way to grow more than by using Elephant Brand.

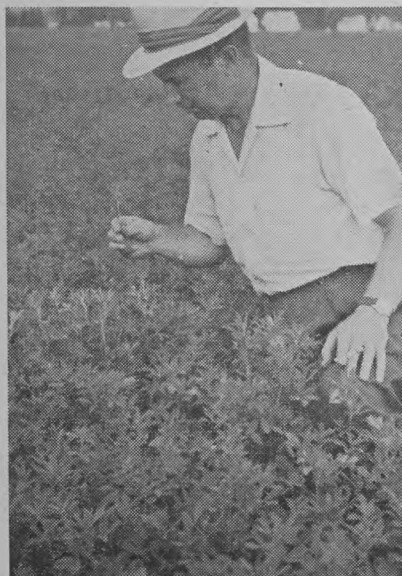
Check this example on 100 acres of wheat showing how Elephant Brand increased yield, lowered unit production cost and gave more total profit.

	YIELD (BU.)	TOTAL PRODUCTION COST	PRODUCTION COST PER BU.	PROFIT/BU. FOR WHEAT SELLING AT \$1.25/BU.	TOTAL PROFIT
With Elephant Brand	3,000	\$2,400**	\$0.80	\$0.45	\$1,350
Without Fertilizer	2,000	\$2,000	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$ 500
<b>EXTRA PROFIT WITH ELEPHANT BRAND</b>					<b>\$ 850</b>

\*\* Includes \$400 for Elephant Brand fertilizer

**Choose  
Elephant Brand  
fertilizers  
and get these  
plus values**

- A wide range of water soluble, high analysis fertilizers.
- Free-flowing, uniform, pelletized products.
- Strong, weather-resistant, non-slip bags for easy handling.
- Fast, reliable service assured by adequate dealer stock.
- Advice on fertilizer programming from a man who knows fertilizers—your Elephant Brand dealer.



Gervais uses 0-15-30, high in potassium, and gets 4 tons of hay per acre.



new fertilizer, 0-15-30, to his alfalfa stands.

While potassium deficiencies are disastrous to legume stands, Dr. Dionne's trials demonstrated something else. They showed that potassium deficiency shows up much faster than had been thought. Many scientists have believed that an application every second year was usually sufficient. But Dr. Dionne's stands began to suffer potassium starvation in little more than a year. He concludes that potash should be applied every year.

The work at Lennoxville is not the only research work done with potassium. Dr. C. S. Brown, University of Maine, reports that experiments through the northern United States and Canada have shown that potas-

sium is the key fertilizer element in legume persistence. "Annual application of a high-potash fertilizer is usually necessary," he says, "since the reserves of available potassium in most dairy farm soils are depleted during the first year of cropping and rotational grazing.

"Unfertilized pastures commonly dip into a period of potash starvation in mid or late summer, even on soils with moderately high levels of reserve potassium. Drought intensifies the problem by further reducing the rate of release of reserve soil potash in summer." Dr. Brown adds that no subsequent top dressing will pay richer dividends than an "insurance" application of muriate of potash, or 0-15-30, in August of the legume seeding year.—D.R.B. ✓



Lime gives little response without a fertilizer. Key elements are lacking.

## Wheat Tried with Russian Wild Rye

THEY'VE been studying the influence of a wheat companion crop on the establishment and seed production of Russian wild ryegrass at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. Results from the past three years, T. Lawrence reports, show that yields of wheat comparable to those obtained on adjacent fields were produced by the companion crop. The number of grass plants within a given length of row, when a companion crop was grown, was also comparable to that where no companion crop was used.

However, the vigor of plants in the establishment year was severely reduced by the companion crop. Grass seed yields, in at least the second year after seeding, were also greatly reduced by the use of the companion crop; 1961 yields from a test seeded in 1960 gave an average yield of 17 lb. per acre with a companion, as compared with 156 lb. per acre without a companion crop.

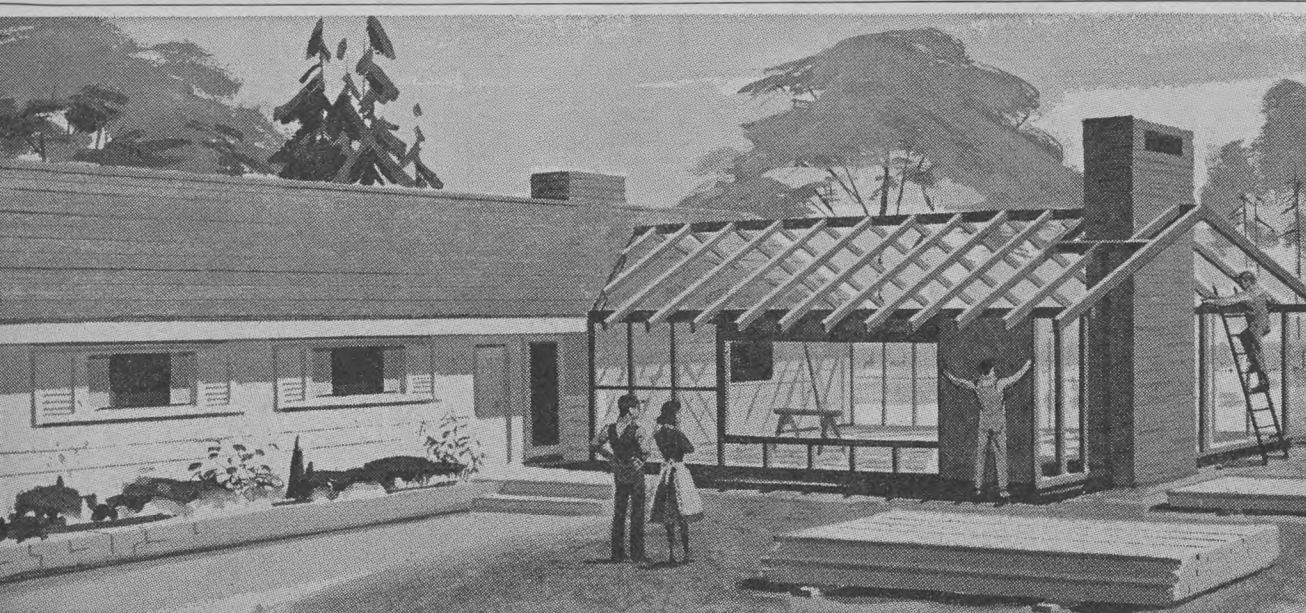
Indications are that the use of a cereal companion crop in the establishment of Russian wild rye for seed production is of doubtful value, unless required for wind erosion control. ✓

## Top Rating for Russell

RUSSELL oats has been at the top of Ontario tests on an average basis in each of the past three years, according to the provincial department of agriculture. In individual zone tests it has never stood lower than second. In the main feed grain areas it has always been first.

Climate zone tests averages in 1961 gave Russell a margin of 6.4 bushels per acre, and on the three-year average it outyielded all others by 3.6 bushels. It is adapted to a very wide area, including Ontario, Quebec, New York State, Michigan, and the three Prairie Provinces, according to tests.

Russell, which was developed at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is similar to Garry in maturity, but shorter in straw, thinner in hull, higher yielding, and with heavier bushel weight. It is equal to Garry in smut and rust resistance, and is more resistant to septoria blight. ✓



# WHEN YOU FERTILIZE WITH ELEPHANT BRAND

each bushel costs less to grow so profits are bigger  
**BIGGER PROFITS BUY BETTER LIVING**

The main reason you would like to increase the profit from your farm is because of the things you can buy with that profit. When you use Elephant Brand you can count on growing more bushels of crop. When you grow more bushels you lower the cost of growing each one. This automatically means higher profits so you can buy some of the "extras" that make farming worthwhile to you and your family.

These "extras" could include the latest equipment for your farming operation—a new tractor, a new truck or other utility items—or such things as a completely remodelled home. There is no reason to do without these things when Elephant Brand enables you to get every possible bushel out of your land. Top yields mean top profits. You can count on Elephant Brand for more profits to pay for more home and farm improvements.

It pays to choose from the Elephant Brand line

11-48-0	16-48-0	16-20-0	23-23-0	27-14-0
10-30-10	13-13-13	14-14-7	AMMONIUM SULPHATE (21-0-0)	
NITRAPRILLS (33.5-0-0)		UREA (45-0-0)		ANHYDROUS AMMONIA (NH <sub>3</sub> ) 82-0-0

# Elephant Brand

water soluble **FERTILIZERS**

Manufactured by

## COMINCO

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

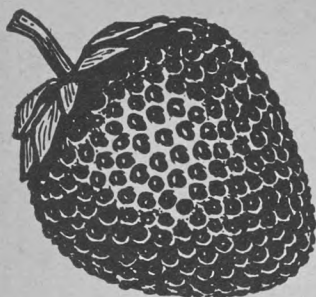
Sales Offices: Calgary - Saskatoon - Winnipeg - Montreal - Vancouver

1260

**GET MORE FROM YOUR LAND WITH ELEPHANT BRAND**







## STRAWBERRIES

Plant and pick this summer—marvellous new Red Rich Everbearing, new super-hardy Chief Bemidji Everbearing, new record-breaking Superfection Everbearing. Also Jumbo, Redcoat, Sparkle, Pocahontas, Paymaster, Senator Dunlap. (Virus-free stock in many varieties. Guaranteed true stock and safe delivery anywhere in Canada.) These and nearly 2,000 other fine things for your garden described in our big illustrated Seed and Nursery Book for 1962. Mail coupon TODAY.

**FREE** 164-page 1962 Seed and Nursery Book  
TO ANYONE INTERESTED  
IN GARDENING AND  
PLEASANT HOME  
SURROUNDINGS  
**SEND TODAY!**



DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO

6A

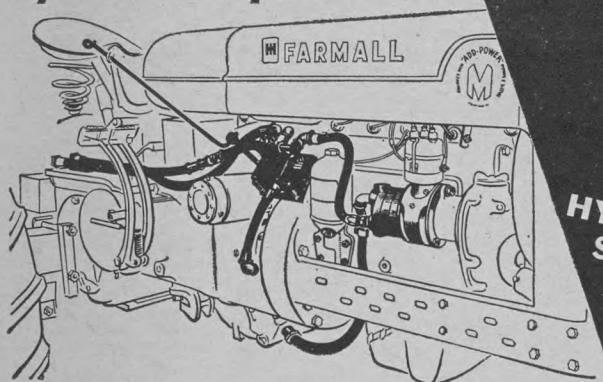
Please send FREE copy of 1962 Dominion Seed and Nursery Book. I have not received my copy.

Name.....

Address.....

*When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide*

## Can your tractor handle today's time-saving hydraulic implements?



INSTALL AN  
**M & W**  
LIVE  
HYDRAULIC  
SYSTEM

If your tractor is equipped with an out-dated hydraulic system or none at all—your dealer can bring it right up-to-date. There's an M & W Hydraulic System specifically engineered to fit 'most any tractor, enabling you to enjoy the time and labour-saving advantages of the latest hydraulically controlled implements—both mounted and trailing types.

An M & W Live Hydraulic System provides instantaneous and continuous control, completely independent of transmission, clutch and P.T.O.—operating with the tractor moving or standing. It will give you finger-tip control of loaders, dozers, plows, discs and all today's most efficient equipment. Write for free literature.

QUE-MAR EQUIPMENT  
2875 St. Joseph St.  
Lachine, Quebec

FALCON EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.  
299 Danforth Rd., Scarborough, Ont.  
530 First St., London, Ont.

ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.  
980 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg 3, Man.  
GRAIN BELT FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.  
1920 1st Ave., Regina, Sask.  
2025 Quebec Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.

NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.  
Cor. of 7th Avenue and 6th St. E.  
Calgary, Alta.

## FOR A BETTER 1962 GARDEN

BURPEE'S DOUBLE GLORIOSA DAISY,  
and HYACINTH FLOWERED SNAPDRAGONS  
FLOWER, GARDEN AND LAWN SEEDS, EXHIBITION  
VARIETIES OF GLADIOLI, DAHLIA, NEW VARIETIES  
IN GLOXINIA and BEGONIA BULBS.  
PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES  
NEW TOMATO VARIETIES

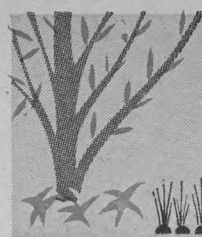


We will be glad to send you a copy of our new catalogue.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

PATMORE NURSERIES LTD., Brandon, Man.



## horticulture

### More Peas to the Pod

TRYING to put more peas into the pod, University of Wisconsin scientists have been studying the effects of changes in heat, light, moisture, and nutrients. They found that soil temperatures and fertility will influence the number of pods produced by a pea plant, but yields are limited by failure of pods to fill out completely.

The average pea plant has 8 or 9 fruiting positions inside each pod, each capable of producing one pea, but only 3 or 4 have produced peas under field conditions. If the number of peas per pod could be increased this would be a more efficient way to raise yields than by increasing pods per plant.

Often, a pea plant that grows without competition from other plants will produce full pods. This leads the scientist to believe that the number of pods that mature is influenced by competition for soil nutrients, light, or moisture.

They found that high soil temperatures of 62° to 90° gave good yields without changing the number of peas per pod. Low soil temperatures—39° to 47°—cut the yields on account of fewer pods. It was observed that plants took in more soil nutrients and produced more growth at the higher temperatures.

High levels of nitrogen supplied to the plants, up to the time when pods started to swell, increased the yields, but a lot of nitrogen throughout the growing season was not as good. Nitrogen should be applied early so that heavy concentrations are used up by the time the pods fill.

Magnesium was the only nutrient which tended to influence the number of peas per pod. But, as magnesium makes more phosphorus available to the plant, the higher yield was probably due to increased phosphorus.

### Wild Species for the Garden

EVER thought of using wild plants as ornamentals? K. F. Best of the Swift Current Experimental Farm points out that growing among the Prairie grasses are many native plants which, with less severe competition, can add greatly to the beauty of the home garden.

One plant in particular which thrives in a flower bed is the Gumbo Evening Primrose, a sweet-smelling, early-blooming perennial that flowers throughout the season. It is a low, stemless species with a thick, woody root. Leaves grow up to 8 in. long and the margins are generally toothed. Flowers are quite large, borne on stalks from the root crown,

and are white when they open in the morning, but fade to a pale pink by afternoon. New white blossoms appear again next morning.

The Gumbo Evening Primrose is found in the clay hillsides of southern Saskatchewan. It is often associated with the clay soils, or gumbo flats, of the southwest.

### Dwarf Apples -For and Against

YOU may get more apples per acre from trees grown on a dwarfing rootstock, but the trees may not be fully winter-hardy, according to W. Rutherford of the Smithfield Experimental Farm, Ont. Therefore, he does not recommend commercial plantings of dwarf or semi-dwarf trees for eastern Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Rutherford has made tests for 4 years with dwarf trees, 6 to 8 ft. high at maturity, which were obtained by grafting scions of commercial varieties on East Malling IX rootstock. This rootstock originated in Western Europe and was not selected for winter hardiness.

However, dwarf apple trees are recommended for home owners in eastern Ontario, Quebec, and regions with similar winters, because roots can be protected with straw mulch or garden refuse. The advantages of dwarf trees include ease of pruning, spraying and picking, and the small space they occupy. On the other hand, growing costs are increased because 3 or 4 times more dwarfs are needed per acre compared with standard trees. Also, dwarfs must be supported by stakes or a wire trellis, with the added expense of summer pruning and tying.

On the credit side, dwarf and semi-dwarf trees begin bearing much sooner and yield more per acre than the standards do, offsetting the added costs of establishing and maintaining a dwarf-tree orchard, says Mr. Rutherford.

### Ripen Tomatoes Before Marketing

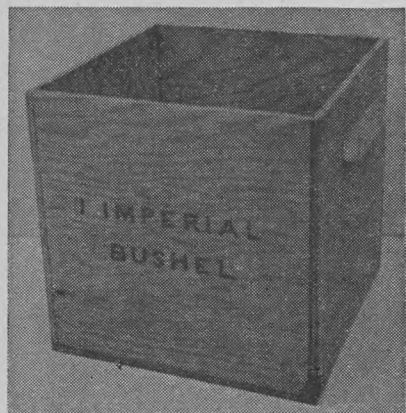
IT pays to ripen tomatoes quickly after harvest and to hold them at about 40°F. until they are used, according to the Morden Experimental Farm, Man. When they tried the more common practice of harvesting green or semi-ripe tomatoes, and allowed them to ripen in the course of marketing, the results were less satisfactory.

They came to the conclusion that the advantages of handling tomatoes in the firm green, or semi-ripe, condition were outweighed by improved quality of tomatoes pre-ripened and marketed with at least some refrigeration.



# WORKSHOP

## Bushel Measure



HERE's a way to make a 1-bushel measure, using pieces of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood. Cut 2 sides of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $13\frac{3}{8}$ "; and 2 sides of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood,  $13$ " by  $13\frac{3}{8}$ "; plus 1 piece of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood for the bottom,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $14$ ". You also need 2 pieces,  $1$ " by  $1$ " by  $5$ " each, which are fastened with wood screws to serve as handles.

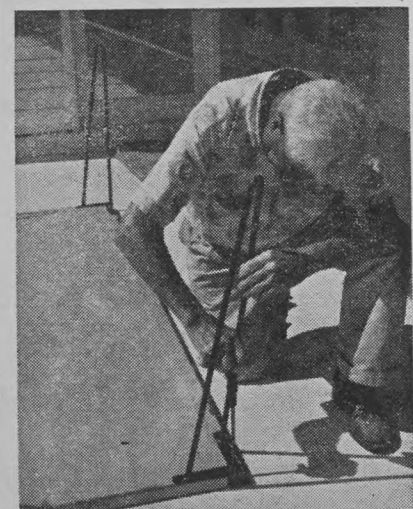
The main thing is to make sure that the measurements *inside* the box are  $13$ " by  $13\frac{3}{8}$ ", when you nail the sides. Use  $2$ " box nails.

This measure is handy when you want to find the bushel weight of grain, and it is adequate for farm use.—M. T. Pilichowski, Sask. ✓

Items in "Workshop" are contributed by readers. If you have some handy workshop ideas that you think would be useful to other farmers, send them to The Editor, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Man. Payment is made for contributions that are accepted.

## Doors Become Tables

IF the lumber dealer has any reject doors, they can be had at a fraction of the original cost. All that is needed is a set of wrought-iron legs from the same source, and a door will make a good table or bench.



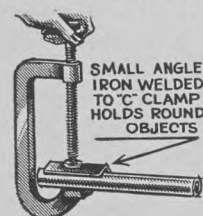
Add a set of smart wrought-iron legs.

## Soldering Aluminum

Ordinary solder can be used for aluminum, if the aluminum is first heated until the solder melts on contact. Make a blob or puddle of solder, and while keeping the aluminum hot enough so it remains liquid, scrub the solder into the surface with steel wool. This tins the aluminum, after which the solder adheres as well as it does on other metals.—H.J., Pa. ✓

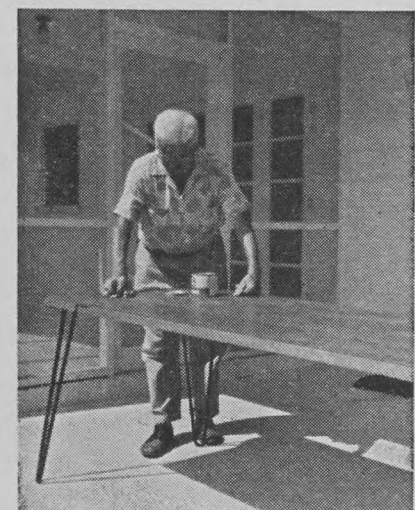
## To Hold Rounds

Round objects, like pipes, are not always easy to hold still while you are working on them, but here's a way round the difficulty. Take a few old C-clamps and weld angle iron to the jaw of the lead screw on each. These will be handy for many chores where rounds have to be held firmly.—H.J.M., Fla. ✓



## Bulb Changer

Electric bulbs set in high ceilings are hard to get at, but here is a simple way to reach them, without risking your neck whenever you need to remove and replace them. Just take a rubber suction cup used for cleaning drains and mount it on a suitable pole. It will hold the bulb while you are screwing or unscrewing it in the socket.—H.J., Pa. ✓



Sand it, shellac or varnish, and wax.

to fit a particular need, or a given area. Similarly, a shorter door, or one cut to size, could become a low-cost coffee table that would grace the living room.

Sand the doors well, give them a coat or two of shellac, or varnish, and a coat of hard furniture wax.—S. Clark. ✓

**25 YEARS OF SUPERIOR TILLAGE**

**STILL AT 1956 PRICES**

**YEARS AHEAD 1965 PERFORMANCE**

**APPROVED**

by prairie farmers in the United States and Canada

**NOBLE Cultivator BLADE**

For 25 years the Noble Blade has been noted for its sturdiness and for its high clearance. It has no equal in performance and in lasting service at lowest repair and replacement cost. Even higher standards are set by today's models. Today's Noble Blades still lead the equipment field in sturdiness and low upkeep cost. In addition these late models are of extremely light draft. Check them against any other wheatland tillage equipment for price, for draft and for their extremely smooth job of conservation tillage.

Greatly improved models still at 1956 prices.

**Write us for full information and name of nearest Noble Blade Dealer**

**NOBLE CULTIVATORS LTD**

**NOBLE CULTIVATORS LIMITED**

NOBLEFORD ALBERTA CANADA

**A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD. SEEDSMEN**

- To Serve You Better
- To Assure You Quality
- To Help You Prosper

These advantages and many more are yours when you purchase your GARDEN and FIELD SEED requirements from us.

Write today for 1962 Catalog

**BRANDON - WINNIPEG - SASKATOON EDMONTON - CALGARY - TORONTO**

**Now Many Wear FALSE TEETH**

**With More Comfort**

FASTEETH, a pleasant alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly. To eat and talk in more comfort, just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at drug counters everywhere.

Clem Roles, Pres. Smith-Roles Ltd.

**I'M LOOKING FOR FARMER-AGENTS TO DEMONSTRATE AND SELL "COMET" WELDERS, GRINDERS, COMPRESSORS IN THEIR SPARE TIME**

"I'm NOT looking for 'high pressure, or hot shot' salesmen" says Clem Roles, Pres., S-R.

"Our Comet welders, compressors, grinders, farm signs and accessories are the finest manufactured. I'm looking for busy, reliable farmers who can demonstrate our products locally, in their spare time, and earn worthwhile commissions. FREE FACTORY TRAINING. Fill in the coupon below and mail it to me today, and I'll send you all details."

Clem Roles.

**300 amp. A.C.**

Farm, industrial and garage use. Built in static booster, arc stabilized at all heats. Special soldering and battery charging heats. 66 heat settings.

**180 amp. A.C. (not illustrated) (HEAVY DUTY)** Ideal for farm, garage and industry. Compact, fits in car trunk. Power factor corrected, 24 heat settings. Five year guarantee. Charge batteries.

**MAIL COUPON TODAY**

Please send me full details on:

☐ Heavy Duty COMET 180 ☐ COMET 300

☐ COMET Tractor Drive 250, 300 & 400 amp. models

☐ COMET Compressors, Grinders and allied lines ☐ Farm Signs

☐ Please send me full details on how I can earn extra income demonstrating Comet welders and allied lines in my spare time.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

**SMITH-ROLES LTD.**

Makers of the "COMET"

SASKATOON the World's finest SASK.



# CHEVROLET DOES IT AGAIN!

## *FIRST IN STYLE*

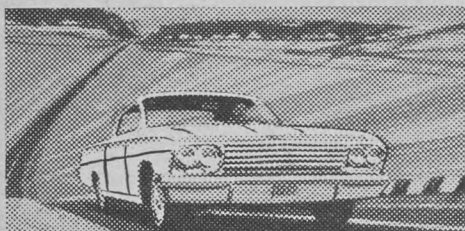
## *FINEST IN FEATURES*



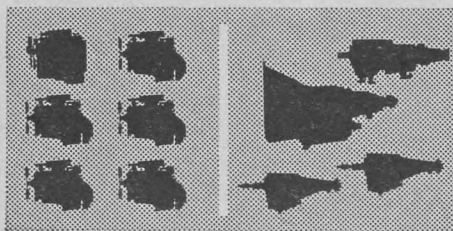
Impala Sport Coupe

A General Motors Value

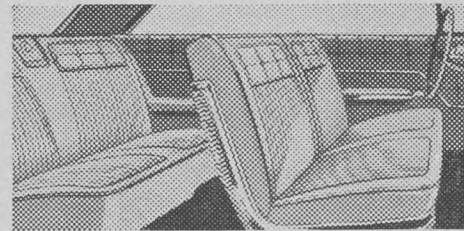
Only with Chevrolet could you expect such out-of-its-class features . . . such high-style beauty . . . such down-to-earth sensibility. No wonder it's the best buy on the Canadian road!



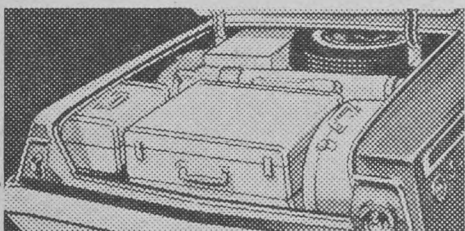
**Smoothest of smoothies** . . . Full Coil suspension on all four wheels, plus extra-rigid X-built frame cushioned at key vibration points, gives you a world of riding comfort unmatched on any road! Chevrolet soaks up bumps.



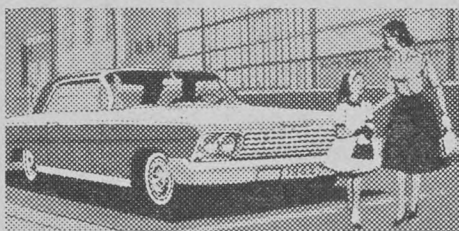
**Husky choice of power teams** . . . six versatile engines, four tailor-made transmissions, let you pick the power team that suits you best . . . from the gas-squeezing 135-hp Hi-Thrift Six to the exciting 409-hp Turbo-Fire V8\*.



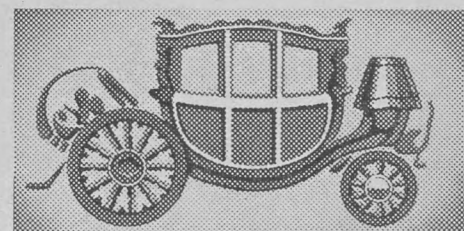
**Lavish interiors** . . . Chevrolet lifts you to a new level of luxury with sofa-size seats, sofa-soft cushioning! Decorator-styled colors, capped by captivating trim detail, give you living-it-up-room on the road!



**Travel-minded trunk** . . . if you can lift it, you can probably load it in Chevrolet's big, big trunk. Low loading height makes the trunk easy to get at — you can even load it from the side!



**Safety-Master brakes** . . . you're in perfect command at all times with Chevrolet's sure-stoppers. Big brake cylinders give plenty of power with little pedal pressure.



**Body by Fisher** . . . sturdy Unisteel construction ensures long lively life. New this year, inner fenders at front wheels safeguard against corrosion, road damage.

\*Optional at extra cost

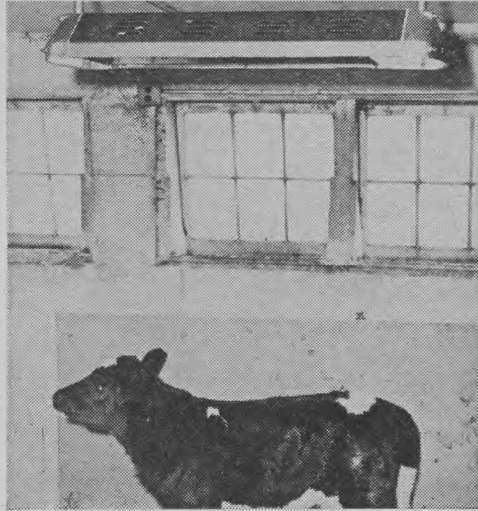
# *Jet-smooth '62 CHEVROLET*



# WHAT'S NEW

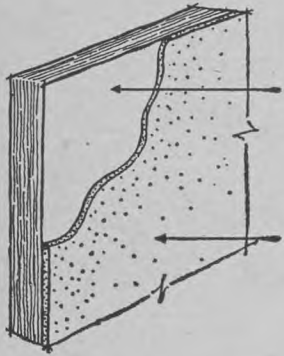
## Infra-red Heater

Calves in unheated barns can be protected against extreme cold with this infra-red heater, which is moved from area to area for fast spot heating. It is also useful for hog barns, where it can provide warmth near the feeders, for example. The heater is effective over an area of 75 to 600 square feet, depending on its size and height of mounting. (Utah Electronics Corporation). (363) ✓



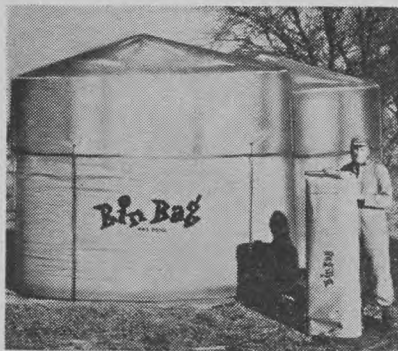
## Building Board

Known as Transply, this board has a weathertight sheathing on one side. It is laminated with waterproof adhesive to a weather-resistant asbestos product, which is almost indestructible and never needs paint for preservation. The chief features of Transply are high moisture and humidity resistance, its stability and nailing characteristics, and its suitability for light frame construction, particularly farm buildings. (Johns-Manville). (364) ✓

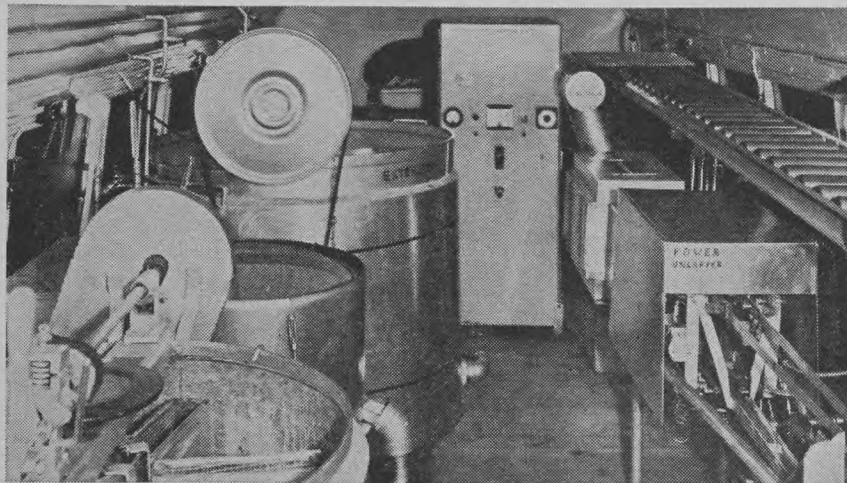


## Grain in a Bag

The Bin Bag provides low-cost storage in the form of a granary made of multiwall paper, reinforced with asphalt and fiberglass. It can be attached to the head of the elevator at traveling height, lifted to full height, formed, and filled. There are 500 bu. and 1,000 bu. units. It is for most crops that need bin storage, and is designed to withstand weathering. (Bin Bag-SDR). (365) ✓



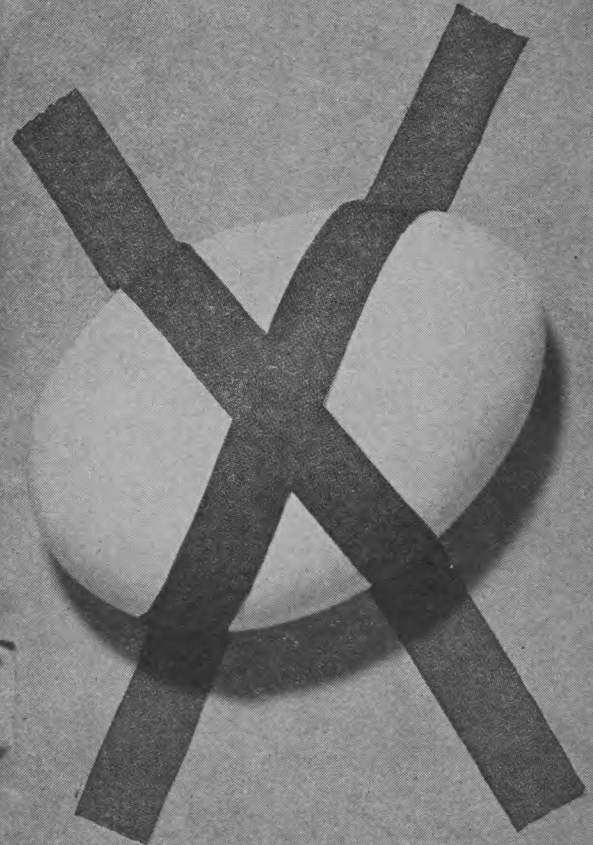
## Honey Extractor



This is a mobile honey extraction unit designed to work right in the field. The high frequency system can extract 2,880 lb. of honey per hour directly from the hives, in almost any temperature. The bees are killed with cyanide gas, and removed by a vacuum. (Enterprise Apiaries). (366) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

hens  
lay  
thirteen  
to  
the dozen  
when  
Westroc  
keeps  
'em  
comfortable



Go-ahead farmers with an eye on production use Westroc insulation in their buildings. This amazingly efficient mineral wool insulation keeps out the heat of summer, and the cold of wintertime. Animals thrive on the extra comfort. Hens lay more, cows milk more heavily, beef cattle put on more weight. Why use Westroc? Because Westroc doesn't absorb odours, cannot conduct electricity, won't burn. *And, inch for inch, mineral-wool fibre is the most efficient insulation you can install.* Insulate outbuildings with low cost Westroc and show a profit on the investment.


**WESTROC INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

WESTERN GYPSUM PRODUCTS WESTROC INDUSTRIES  
WESCO PAINTS







**AE-75-D-51**  
STELLITE EXHAUST VALVE CONVERSION KIT  
For Models: A5H, A5H, TF, TH, Y5L, Y5L, Y5L

Stellite exhaust valves with rotators outlast ordinary valves by 300% to 500%. Especially suitable for severe engine applications, they are available in conversion kits.

*eliminate up to 4 valve jobs*

**specify factory-engineered parts for your WISCONSIN — and save!**

With savings like these, it pays to use factory parts to repower your Wisconsin. And since an engine is only as good as its parts, you can't afford to take unnecessary risks.

Wisconsin parts are identical in quality to the originals. You get rugged forged-steel connecting rods and crankshafts. Valves, rings, pistons, and other parts are engineered to Wisconsin specifications. Since no other engines are built quite like Wisconsins, non-Wisconsin parts won't do — and can actually cause serious and costly damage!

Why take risks? Repower your Wisconsin now with Wisconsin-engineered parts and factory-approved service from your nearby Authorized Distributor or Wisconsin Engine Service Station. There are

about 2000 of them at your service. Get Parts Bulletin S-284, and Service Station Directory S-198.



#### RE-RING WITHOUT REBORING

TriCrome® rings permit re-ringing Wisconsins with moderately worn or tapered cylinders for 1/3 the cost of reboring. Ring sets are also available in .010", .020", and .030" oversizes.

**Sales and Service in Canada Supplied by These Distributors and Their Service Stations**

**CONSOLIDATED ENGS. & MACHY. CO. LTD.**  
New Toronto, Ont. — Montreal, Que. — Moncton, N.B.  
Distributor for Ontario (less Western Lakehead area), Quebec and New Brunswick

**CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.,**  
Halifax, N. S.  
Distributor for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

**PACIFIC ENGINES & EQUIPMENT, LTD.** 40 E. Cordova St., Vancouver 4, B. C., Distributor for British Columbia

**MUMFORD, MEDLAND, LIMITED**  
Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon  
Distributor for Western Ontario and Prairie Provinces

**NEWFOUNDLAND TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.**  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
Distributor for Newfoundland

**WISCONSIN MOTOR CORPORATION**  
MILWAUKEE 46, WISCONSIN  
World's Largest Builders of Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines

### MUMFORD, MEDLAND, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 576 WALL ST., WINNIPEG 10, MAN.  
Offices also at: Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon

Please send me full information on the Wisconsin Engine, and the name and address of the nearest Wisconsin dealer.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROV. \_\_\_\_\_

*for crop spraying  
weed and insect control*

*for dozens of  
farm uses*

**TRACTOR MOUNTING  
Hypro PUMPS**

5 sizes  
5 to 80 GPM  
pressures to 350 lbs.

Hypro Roller Pumps with either nylon or buna-N (rubber) rollers outlast all others in agricultural use, handle water, oil, even suspensions of wettable powders. Write for a catalog today.

**JOHN BROOKS & COMPANY LTD.**  
6525 Somerled Ave., Montreal 29, Que.

Please send me a catalog of pumps for farm use.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

from \$35<sup>00</sup> to \$94<sup>50</sup>

When your sprayer pump needs replacement, choose America's most dependable... an efficient, long-lasting HYPRO pump.

*Many farmers keep a spare.*



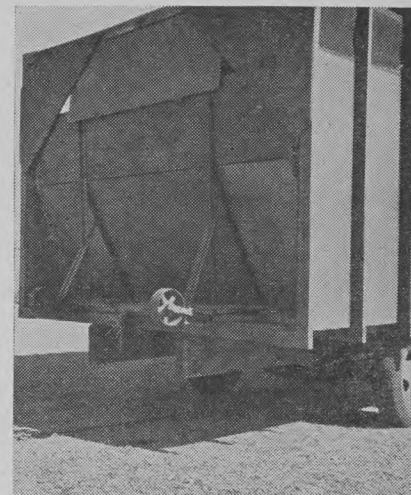
## Harvests, Hauls and Unloads Hay, Straw or Silage

*Father and son figured it out and lifted load from their backs*

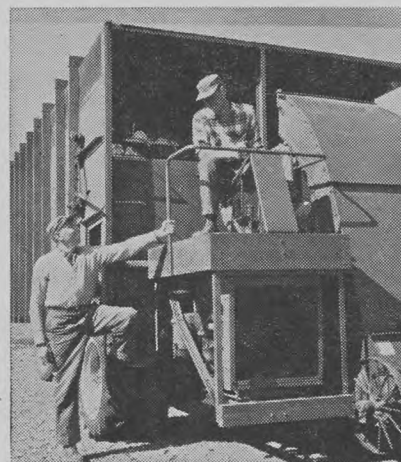
**A**DOLPH MOENS and his son Guido performed quite an engineering feat and saved themselves a lot of work on their farm at Altamont, Man., when they built a self-propelled hay and straw harvester. And they did it without any plans to guide them.

Briefly, the machine consists of a forage harvester, power unit, forage box, and automatic unloader. The forage harvester is basically a Gehl with homemade spout attached. This picks up the hay or straw with flails, chops it, and blows it into the box.

The motor, transmission, gears, driving platform, wheels, and most



Moveable backboard, with wheels, is used for the unloading operation.



Adolph Moens looking up at Guido who is at controls of the harvester.

blowing mechanism, which shoots the hay or straw into a loft. Unloading takes only 7 minutes. The whole operation from picking up in the field to blowing into the loft enables one man to do the work of four. The harvester can put up silage too.

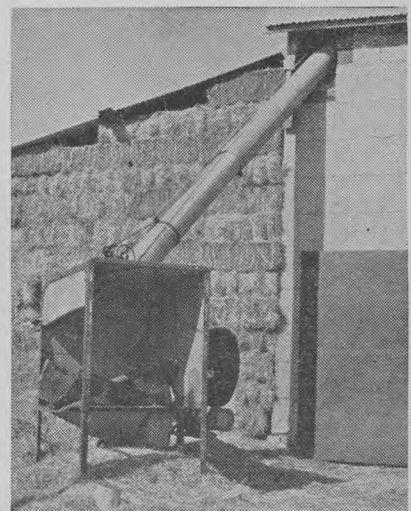
This self-propelled equipment, with its hydraulics and live PTO, was put together by Adolph and Guido Moens in their spare time during less than 4 months in spring and early summer. Comparable new equipment would have cost them at least \$5,000, they reckon.—R.C. V

of the unloading augers were taken from an old International self-propelled combine bought for the purpose. The system includes power steering and also gears giving speeds of 2, 3, 4½, and 10 m.p.h. A frame to support the motor is attached to the forage box, which in turn rests on two heavy, wooden beams. The front axle, which is powered, comes from a truck.

The forage box is 10 ft. wide, 24 ft. long, and 8 ft. high inside. It carries the equivalent of 100 bales.

The ingenious unloading system consists of a moving backboard, which pushes the forage into augers at the front of the box. Power comes from an airplane starter motor with a built-in winch, which drags the backboard forward on chains. Wheels at the base of the backboard ease it along the floor of the box. This takes a fair amount of power but the starter motor can take it—it has a reduction of 250 to 1.

When the box is to be unloaded, it is driven to an old threshing machine blower alongside the barn. The PTO on the blower, taking power from a belt, hitches onto the unloading augers on the box and synchronizes the unloading with the



Old thresher blower has PTO to hitch onto the harvester's unloading gear.

### Boots for Plugs

**W**HEN you replace spark plugs, it's a good idea to replace the rubber boots covering the plugs too. The boots frequently dry out and crack, and they may cause misfiring through "flashover," where the high voltage follows a path of least resistance across the top insulator, causing the plug to short. This is most likely to occur in damp weather. V



## Large Fuse —Big Trouble

WITH the number 14 wire found in most electrical circuits, it's dangerous to use larger than a 15 amp. fuse. H. E. Wright of the Ontario Department of Agriculture says that when a fuse blows, the correct procedure is to decrease the load on the circuit and have an electrician install another circuit. If a circuit is overloaded, and a large fuse is used, the heat generated in the wire may be sufficient to char the insulation and start a fire.

Other precautions worth taking are not to replace fuses while standing on a wet floor, unless the switch is pulled first; not handling appliances or cords while in contact with water; and not attempting to make electrical repairs yourself.

It pays to employ an electrician, who is familiar with your farm's wiring, to check your wiring system every 3 to 5 years. V

## Guard Against Rusty Machines

RUSTING is quite often a cause of machinery breakdowns, warns Prof. A. C. Malloch of Macdonald College, Que. Rust is speeded up when two metals that are unprotected are together. This sets up a cell, like a battery, and the rusting reaction is increased considerably.

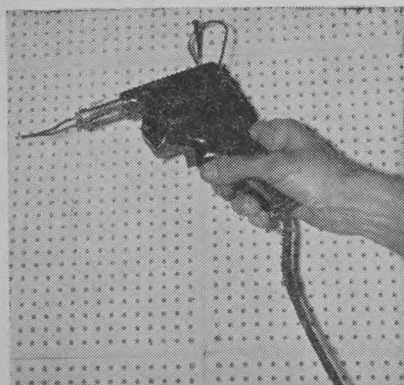
Professor Malloch says that machinery should be kept painted. But for polished surfaces, such as discs and plows, a rust protective coating of grease can be applied. All the oil companies carry this type of grease. V

## Safety with Saws

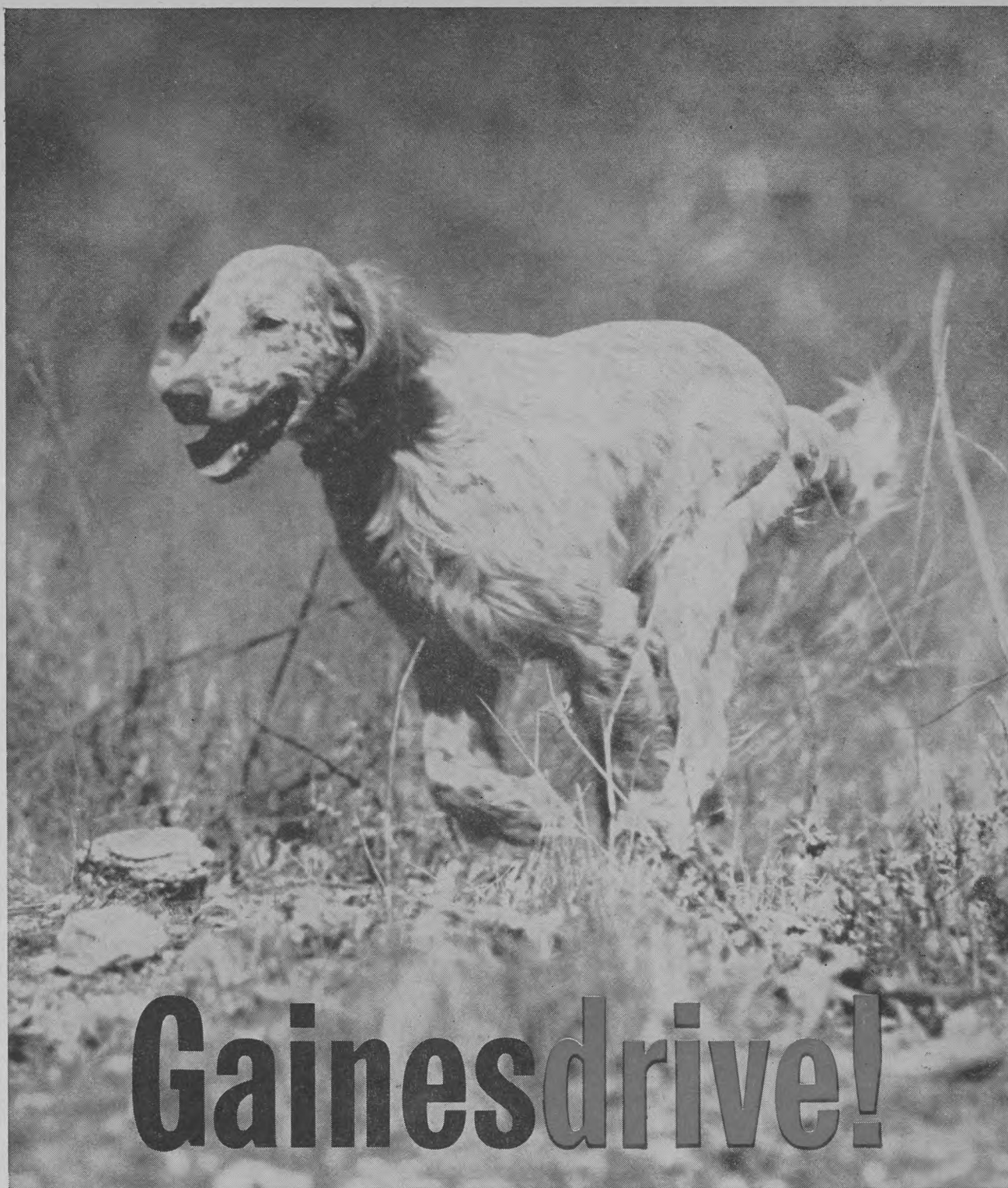
KEEP these safety tips in mind when you're handling a chain saw, advises the Ontario Department of Agriculture safety expert, Hal Wright.

- Refuel when the motor is cool, and keep the chain saw away from the cutting area when refueling.
- Never ask anyone to hold the saw when you are starting the motor.
- Always check a tree for rotten branches and the direction of lean before cutting.
- Look for quick exits before cutting, and keep bystanders away. V

## Hang It Up



A loop of stiff wire under the screw that holds a soldering gun together is useful for hanging up the gun and it will be handy and safe.—H.J.M.



# Gainesdrive!

The complete balanced nutrition in Gaines Meal delivers all of the nutrients your dog needs—every vitamin, all the minerals, a full measure of protein. The result is extra strength, pep and stamina for your dog, the rewards of keeping him in prime health and condition. Another reward is economy; pound for pound Gaines Meal contains three times the nutrition of most canned dog foods, yet costs less to feed. That's why Gaines is Canada's most popular dog meal...a favourite with breeders, best for your dog too.

**The English Setter**—seen in action above, can be traced back to the 14th Century, the result of cross-breeding a Spaniel and a Pointer. Charles I of England was an avid breeder of this fine hunting dog.



DEVELOPED AND TESTED AT  
GAINES RESEARCH KENNELS.

## complete nutrition for growing and active dogs



# Woman Alone



by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

Illustrated by MANLY GELLER

**W**HAT should a man do when suddenly he gets a letter from a woman he once loved—a woman he thinks he has shut out of his life forever?

Jim Acker kept right on milking his favorite cow, the old Jersey he had bought from my father when he first took land on Sucker Creek. Not till we had the milk separated and the cream set out to cool did he gesture me into the sitting room.

"It was neighborly of you to make a special trip down with my mail, Jodie. Now I'll trouble you to read that letter to me."

He spoke casually, but it was only on special occasions Jim ever went into the front room at all. The time he had wasted fixing it up with a stone fireplace, my father often said, he could have cleared another ten acres easy.

"The woman who wrote this," Jim went on, handing me the letter and motioning me to sit in the handmade willow rocker, "taught me to sign my name, add a few figures—enough to get by. Ain't nobody knows but you that I can't really read or write. So get to it, boy."

It didn't seem right for me to be opening that envelope. It smelled faintly of lavender and it was postmarked Indianapolis, Indiana—a long way from where the bushland breeze was stirring the black balms on Sucker Creek. But it wasn't manners to argue with a neighbor, either. I tore open the end.

The first thing that fell out was a snapshot of a beautiful woman seated on a high-backed chair, with two young boys standing beside her.

Jim Acker looked at it almost impersonally. Then he rummaged in a drawer and came back with another photo. It was the same woman all right—only younger, gayer. She wore a wedding dress—the old-fashioned kind—of white satin with sweetheart bows.

"Emily Anderson," Jim said, as if he was introducing us. "Emily Loring now. Let's hear what she wants, Jodie. Somebody has to read this for me. I'd depend on you as ready as most."

Even yet I can see that generous and sensitive script. Right now I can feel something of what Emily Loring felt when she sat down and wrote to a man she had not seen for fifteen years.

She began by saying she did not know if Jim was still on his homestead in the Alberta bush country, or if he had found a woman worthy to be his wife.

"She knows," Jim said. "She knows I've never married—or she'd 'a died before writing to me. What's she after, Jodie?"

I read: "It is three years past since Kimball passed away, leaving me with Billy, now 11, and Alan, 7. I will never be able to educate them—I cannot even support them properly now. Father lost everything in the bank failure of 1924 and is terribly embittered. Moreover, Alan is like his father, subject to lung trouble . . ."

In brief, Emily Loring wondered if it would be possible for her and the boys to come to the Alberta bush country. Any work that would provide "a home for them and clothes for my own back" would be acceptable to her. The Alberta air, she thought, would do wonders for Alan's health.

**H**OW do you reckon a woman?" Jim said. "As if all those years had never been!"

There was a smile on his lips—half-bitter, half mocking. He moved back to the kitchen, troubled, and put a couple of pieces of sun-dried split poplar in the stove. While the coffee was brewing, we carried the pails of skim to his pigs.

I spilled it for the squealing feeders, kneeling them aside so I could pour. Jim fed his old sow. Usually he had a word for her. But now when she raised her rough head to be scratched, he growled at her.

"Go on, you old brute, and let me think."

He sat for a minute on the pig-pen poles, squinting up at his cabin, as if trying to visualize what it would be like with someone else lighting the coal oil lamp in the window and a couple of growing boys to slop the pigs and fish in the creek.

Or maybe he was remembering when he first built it, choosing that spot in the old spruce. My mother always said he picked the prettiest site for a cabin there ever was. He was a man any woman could have been proud to marry, my mother always said.

"I built it for her," Jim said, picking up the slop pails again. "You're not 16 yet, Jodie, but some day I reckon you'll understand that that's what hurts now."



I understood some things. Why Jim's mail was only a farm weekly or Eaton's catalogue. The paper he got for appearances, I guess. He'd always "troubled" my mother to order for him from the catalogue. I understood why he hardly ever visited or went to dances. The few times he did he'd stand on the sidelines, scarcely even hearing the neighbors' talk. Then, when all the girls were swirling gaily to a square, he'd slip away. Sometimes even when he was right in our yard and Mom called supper, he'd excuse himself for not stopping to eat.

You could tell, all right, that Jim had a "past," too—like the postmaster, who'd been a hanging sheriff in the States—like even my own dad who'd left behind a pile of debts and discouragement. Up there we never talked openly about people's past troubles, though, unless the people themselves did the talking.

**B**ACK in the cabin, it seemed Jim Acker had to talk at last.

"This Kimball Loring was a band leader—grew up with her. But it was her father that did it. He never did think I was right for her—especially when I decided to come up here, where land was free and a man's life was whatever he worked to make it."

I did what all the homesteaders did when people started to talk like that. I listened.

"Emily," Jim said, "she didn't rightly know her own mind from one week to the next. First she was all for running off and getting married. Then she thought maybe if I came up here and built a home . . ."

He smiled wanly.

"She was the most impulsive girl you ever saw—like a kid sometimes. That's how come we bought that wedding dress—she was going to bring it up here, so we'd have a real wedding, she said. It was her idea to get photographed in it, too—so I'd have something to work for every time I looked at it," Jim Acker said.

He shrugged a little. "Seems kind of crazy now, don't it? You can't file a homestead and build a cabin in one year . . ." He shrugged again. "And no amount of talking ever makes it the same."

**W**E had coffee and bannock. Then Jim pushed back the cups and fetched writing paper from the front room. "I'll be obliged to you, Jodie, if you'll scrape off an answer."

I remember the stilted way he began, thanking Emily for her "kind letter and sorry to hear of your loss and circumstances."

With difficulty he went on: "My life is half-over now. I am not married, nor can I say I have welcomed the thought of that state of late years. I do not wish to be unkind. But you've changed and I've changed and it is better to face that fact."

"Dictating," for Jim Acker, was harder than grubbing out poplars.

"Just tell her straight," Jim said, "there's no place at all in homesteading country for a woman alone. It wouldn't look right if she came up here as my housekeeper. The only way I see for her to bring the boys

up here is to come up prepared to marry me."

The words out, he relaxed a little.

"Tell her the truth—that I'm not fussy about that side of it any more. She can sleep upstairs and I can sleep down. But it's not charity or pity that prompts me to offer her a home. I got nobody to leave the place to—nobody that cares—and I get tired of my own batching and talking to the old sow."

He advised Emily to "think it over without any persuasion of the past." If she wanted to come on those terms, she would be assured of a home. Her boys would not be treated unkindly—and one day they would have his land. It was more a proposal of trade than of marriage, but it was the best Jim Acker could do.

**I** OFTEN wonder what Emily Loring thought when she got that letter. Maybe she felt something of the same bittersweet heartache Jim Acker knew—like a kid who's missed a party, then finds somebody has saved a bit of cake for him, anyway. For Jim, nothing could ever be the same again. I am absolutely certain he didn't really care whether Emily Loring decided to come now or stay.

My folks didn't inquire too deeply into what writing I had done for Jim. He told them the barest details. They listened without comment. Up there, silence was the first law of respect. But it didn't mean they didn't care when a neighbor was troubled. Even though it was the haying time, they sent me to the post office at least twice a week.

On an afternoon when the young prairie chickens were trying their first flights across the dirt roads, I got a lavender-scented letter from Indianapolis again. I took it across the line fence to where Jim was raking slough hay.

As if it was the last thing in the world that concerned him, he finished out the windrow before hearing it.

*My Dear, Dear Jim (Emily Loring began). I do not know whether I am a woman without shame—or a woman who has at last grown up. I was 19 when you went away, Jim. I am well past 30 now. So my life is almost half-over, too. And while I do not complain, it has not been an easy half.*

*In the way we must communicate now, I cannot express my thoughts of many years—the thoughts that made me dare to hope when I wrote to you again.*

*You know that Kimball was never strong. After our marriage he was often away. For the last three years he was almost constantly ill. He was a good man, Jim, and his greatest worry was about his sons. But how shall I make you believe that my heart was often caught with other dreams that might have come true had I not been such a foolish girl.*

*If I am to come as your wife, Jim, do I dare beforehand to ask you one question? Is there always to be the shadow of that foolish girl between us? Could I make you believe that God does not always grant happiness in years? Is it not true that*

*sometimes, when we are older and wiser and perhaps better able to appreciate it, He offers it to us again—in generous, overflowing measure. . . .*

"You needn't read no more, Jodie," Jim Acker said. "She's coming."

I handed him the letter; and he got up from the sticky warmth of the wild meadow. He climbed up on the hotter metal of the rake.

"She's coming. But I wonder. Because of me? Or because of the boys? I guess," he said, "I'll always wonder."

**I**T was Sunday before he asked me to stop by, if it was convenient. He dictated one more letter to Emily Loring—tighter, more terse, than the first.

She could suit herself when she came, but he opined it would be better if it was before Indian summer ended. That way, the Alberta winter wouldn't seem so long.

She would find the cabin a mess. He didn't have time to fix it up. As soon as haying was over, he'd have to get to cutting and threshing. But under the circumstances it would give her and the boys something to

occupy themselves with till freeze-up.

He would arrange for a marriage ceremony the same day she arrived; it would save fuss and trouble later. The neighbors would accept her for what she was. He would be on hand to meet the train if she would let him know, in good time, the exact day she would arrive. . . .

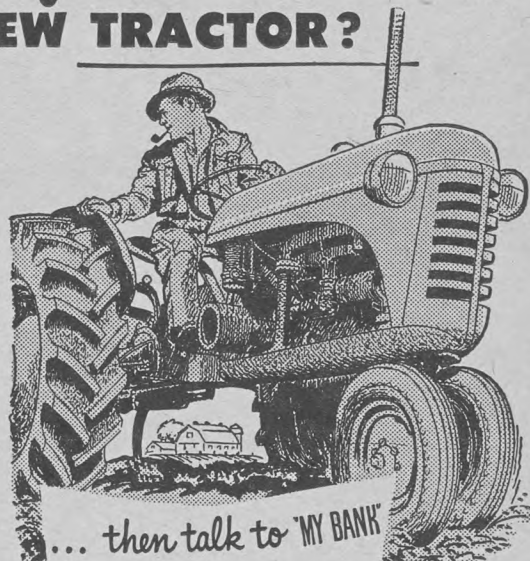
**T**HE threshing had started and prairie chickens called *tuk-alok* on the wheat stooks the afternoon we drove to the railway. Jim had asked me to go with him to town. I think he was plain scared to meet Emily alone.

"She would pick a time like this—I'm needed for the spike-pitching at Walters'." It was a wonderful harvest day. September had smeared color all over the bushland, from Sucker Creek to the railway tracks and over the poplar-inflamed hills beyond. "Might be best, Jodie, if after we get it over with, you drove her down to the flats and I cut over the fields to Walters'."

I didn't say anything. Jim Acker wasn't talking to me anyway.

On Fraemar's hill, from where you could see the grain elevator roofs

## Do you need a NEW TRACTOR?



... then talk to "MY BANK"

If you need a new tractor on your farm, but haven't the ready cash to buy one...FIL may be the answer to your need.

A B of M Farm Improvement Loan can put you at the wheel of the latest model very quickly. And there's nothing that saves money, time and work on a farm quite so much as a modern tractor.

If your proposition is sound, you can get a B of M Farm Improvement Loan for any type of equipment you need on your farm. Why not talk to your nearest B of M manager? He'll gladly show you how a Farm Improvement Loan can help you in your operations ...and how little it costs.



FIL the fixer . . .

his full name is Farm Improvement Loan. Give him a chance to help fix up your farm . . . he's economical, convenient, versatile. He can do almost anything in making your farm a better farm.



**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
*Canada's First Bank*

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

D2019



above the burnished bush, he spoke to me more direct.

"You read a lot, Jodie. How do you think these kind of things turn out?"

"They turn out the way people want them to, I guess."

Jim looked at me sidewise. Wearing his Sunday clothes, he looked uncomfortable in the September sun. "It's different when you're starting fresh without all those years in between—"

"Jim," I said, seeing again the letters I was never supposed to see, "ain't you forgetting one thing?"

"What's that?" Jim said, surprised.

"How scared she is, too."

Jim stood up in the buggy and yelled "Giddup!" at his horses.

**T**HE train was late. We wandered up and down the streets to the station. The town was always empty at threshing time. This time it was a frightening emptiness—like, I thought, the emptiness in Jim Acker's heart.

We had wandered down to the station for the fifth time; and, as if it was a cue, the train whistle sounded on the trestle to the east. Jim Acker

stopped as if he had frozen to the cinders.

The postmaster appeared on the platform, ready to receive the incoming mail. He nodded, without speaking, and absently fingered the revolver on his hip. He was the only man, except the Alberta Provincial Police constable, allowed to wear a gun. He was responsible not only for the post office money, but for the grain elevator money as well. Each fall, the farmers cashed their grain cheques in the post office.

He picked the spot where the baggage car would stop. The station

agent pushed open the green door of the depot and joined him. They did not want to embarrass Jim by looking our way.

Jim Acker rubbed his sweating palms on his good jacket.

With a vibration that made the piled-up cream cans rattle, the old bush-country freight thundered by: a half-mile of white-barred cattle cars, dark-red grain cars, a soot-green baggage car and a single, cinder-dusty passenger coach before the wobbling red caboose.

"Fifteen years!" Jim Acker whispered, as if he was only realizing what he had done.

Two boys, in knee-length pants and gray caps, were stepping down to the platform. The oldest one—Billy Loring—turned to help his mother down.

I felt as if, inside, I was going to explode. Beside me, Jim Acker gasped.

It wasn't the sight of Emily Loring—her face bright, her head high. It wasn't the way she looked toward the depot, then turned to where we stood, almost at the platform's end.

It was the dress she wore—the most beautiful dress I had ever seen in my life—a white satin wedding dress with sweetheart bows.

Somehow I went over to the boys. But Jim Acker couldn't make it. Emily Loring had to go to him.

**T**HERE was no marriage that day. Nor did I drive Emily to Jim Acker's cabin on Sucker Creek. At Jim's request, I took her home to be my mother's special guest for the threshing.

That night, after spike-pitching was done for another day, after the cows were milked and the pigs fed, Jim Acker got out a scrub pail and started in on the cabin floor. I found him there on his knees when I took down the first pie Emily Loring ever baked in the bush country.

"Like you said, Jodie"—he tried to explain the scrubbing—"it never will be anything if you don't at least start out right."

"She says to come up and see her, Jim," I said. "She says the house can wait."

His face was dazed. "She still got that dress on?"

I told him she had borrowed one of my mother's. She had put the other one away, till she was sure, as she put it, of the wedding.

"Damfool thing to wear up here, among all these neighbors of mine," Jim Acker said. But when he got to his feet, he was kind of grinning.

"You'd think, Jodie," he said, "that even a woman like Emily would get some sense after all these years."

Whatever you wanted to think, Jim Acker came, hat in hand, to our place to court her. And when they were married—as the boys told us—Jim Acker carried her in his arms across the threshold.

You'd have thought, my father said, that a fellow who'd carried logs off the clearing for fifteen years would have got over such nonsense long ago.



## HOW MANY HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?

Chances are they all have / Because nowadays practically everybody is a bank customer. And they go to the bank so often and for so many reasons: to deposit savings, arrange a loan, buy or sell foreign exchange, purchase money orders . . . In fact, Canadians seem to use banking services more than the people of any other country / The chartered banks, for their part, do their utmost to make each branch a friendly, efficient centre for every kind of banking service,

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY



# Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Rural Women



Dorris Hodgkinson gets as much pleasure baking bread for her family as they do eating it. [Guide photo]

## In This Home Cooking Lessons are a Tradition

by ELVA FLETCHER

**F**IELD trips give Guide home editors many wonderful opportunities to visit with farm women across Canada. Very often we do our visiting in the farm kitchen and, personally, I like it this way because I'm one of those who thinks of the kitchen as being the heart of the home. As the heart of the home, it's really the homemaker's workshop. It's the place where all or most of these important activities take place: the preparation and storage of food; the planning and serving of family meals; children cared for; and, yes, a lot of informal entertaining.

Last fall, for example, I called in to see Dorris Hodgkinson at her farm home near Elnora, Alta. Where did we visit? In the kitchen, of course. It was right that we should do so for her kitchen looms large in Dorris' life. The reason is best explained by Dorris' own words: "I love to cook."

Unlike many girls today, who learn to cook in modern, well-equipped home economics rooms at school, Dorris got her first cooking lessons at home on an old-fashioned cook stove. I learned this when I asked her who taught her to cook. It was then that she brought out a scrapbook which her mother had started for her when she was 6.

The scrapbook, well-thumbed, its pages yellowed a little by time, began with magazine pages titled "Little Recipes for Little Cooks." Written by a farm mother specially trained in diets and nutrition, these pages contained a series of lessons

in cooking and appeared over a period of several months in "The Nor-West Farmer and Farm and Home," a magazine which was later merged with The Country Guide.

One of the recipes was for a quick coffee cake. Dorris baked her first cake from it and it's been a family favorite ever since. Now she is teaching her own daughter, Judith, aged 7, to cook and they are using the same basic material. As you might expect, Judith started her cooking lessons with the family favorite—quick coffee cake.

Because it is so popular in the Hodgkinson family, you might like to try it too. The original recipe did not include nuts in the topping, but both Dorris and her daughter like the added flavor of a half cup of chopped nuts. Here is the recipe:

### Quick Coffee Cake

2 cups flour, sifted	1 or 2 eggs
4 tsp. baking powder	4 T. melted butter
¼ tsp. salt	Topping:
1 cup sugar	4 T. sugar
½ cup raisins	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 cup milk	Nuts, optional

**Method:** Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Add sugar and raisins. In another bowl beat eggs; add milk and melted butter. Add to first mixture. Mix well. Pour batter into a greased cake pan. Mix sugar and cinnamon topping and sprinkle over top. Bake 15 to 20 minutes at 400°.

"I get a real feeling of satisfaction baking bread and buns," Dorris told me. And there is no doubt of their popularity with the other family members: Shane who is 2½, 15-year-old Dee, and their father. Dorris doesn't use a recipe when she makes bread. Yet she has placed first on two occasions when she entered bread-baking contests conducted by one of the grain companies.

**A**FTER spending such a pleasant afternoon with Dorris Hodgkinson, I wondered why some women like to cook and others dislike it. Does it go back in part to childhood experiences? Is it because some mothers let their daughters experiment and praise them on the outcome? I wondered if perhaps a mother who neglects her home may herself have had a mother who disliked housework and made a dreary business of it. Or perhaps she was so expert at it that she couldn't be bothered teaching her own child.

Often we fail to give children the experience of doing things around the house because it's easier to do them ourselves. Yet children actually need to take a meaningful part in household activities.

As I went on my way, it seemed to me, too, that Dorris Hodgkinson, in handing down a favorite recipe, had established a custom within her family group that could only deepen the relationship among its members. And then, what is more heart-warming than to hear an entire family chorus: "Mmmm . . . that's good." V



# She's a Farm Wife and Teacher

*Her work on and off the farm requires special planning by Mrs. Grant Floyd*

by GWEN LESLIE



[Guide photos

*Vivian Floyd takes full advantage of the convenience features in her modern kitchen*



*Her teaching demands efficient homemaking and it paid for the equipment to make homemaking easier.*



**B**USY homemakers may be inclined to laugh at the phrase "working wife." What wife isn't working, one might ask. Of course, as it's used, the phrase means the homemaker who is employed outside her home.

Mrs. Grant Floyd, whose husband is a dairy farmer near Sussex, N.B., is one of an increasing number of working farm wives. Like many other farm wives across Canada, she taught school before her marriage. The growing demand for qualified teachers has drawn her back to the schoolroom. As a matter of fact, she's teaching English, history and Latin in the same school as before. Grant Floyd was a student there and their son Donald is one now.

Mrs. Floyd had done some supply teaching through the years as she was needed. "I found it difficult to say no with only one child and living so near town. Eventually I gave in to persuasion to teach full-time. Full-time teaching is so much more satisfying, and I do enjoy it—always have."

Because of her supply teaching and trips with her husband to dairymen's meetings, Vivian Floyd had built up a fairly adequate teaching wardrobe. Still, she feels that clothing is more of an expense now. "It might be double that of a homemaker who stayed pretty well to home," she says.

Meal planning requires special attention, according to Mrs. Floyd. A growing teenager and an active husband demand hearty meals. Her own preparation time is limited. Food shopping usually is done once a week and sometimes only once in two weeks. The farm provides bacon, pork, veal and beef, and vegetables which Mrs. Floyd freezes. Some farm-grown vegetables are stored in the root cellar.

On week ends Mrs. Floyd bakes bread, fancy breads, rolls, pies, squares, cookies, biscuits and muffins, and makes casseroles and such things as pea soup, all of which she freezes for use during the week. "I never bake a single batch of anything, always double. Then I package small amounts into the freezer.

"We often have a stew for Saturday dinner when I'm home to cook it; then usually a casse-

role and a milk pudding for Saturday supper. Sunday I'm rather lazy. Donald and I don't get home from Sunday School until about 1 p.m. so I serve something quick and easy then. Sunday supper is sandwiches in the living room where we can watch TV."

Before Mrs. Floyd and Donald, 14, leave for school, one prepares the dinner vegetables and the other does the breakfast dishes. If baked potatoes or a vegetable scallop is planned for dinner, the food is placed in the oven on time bake. This means the cooking time must be calculated closely. Sometimes the neighbor who cleans the house once a week and does the Floyd laundry, cooks their dinner vegetables.

The menu is planned; one day's dinner roast provides cold meat for supper the following day. A sample of Mrs. Floyd's autumn workday menus is shown on page 55.

**T**HE Floyds spend more on convenience foods and for Vivian's clothing than they did before she returned to full-time teaching. Despite this, her teaching adds to their total income.



Donald Floyd and his mother both have homework to do for school. Kitchen chores are shared too.

"I don't work from financial necessity," Mrs. Floyd told me, "however it does provide extra income. Much of this goes into the operation of the farm. We spend more and feel a little freer to spend than we did before. We go a little more on week ends. Through my working I've acquired more things for the house: the deep freeze, electric stove, sewing machine and floor polisher. Our water supply isn't adequate for a washer or we might have looked for that too."

If Vivian taught to retirement age, she would be eligible for a partial pension. Since her earnings are not essential to the family welfare, she may not teach that long.

Full-time employment has affected Vivian's activities outside her home and within her family. She usually spends some part of every evening on her school work, so has little time for organizations. She has retained membership in her church organizations although she can't attend their afternoon meetings. Through her Women's Institute which meets in the evening she has kept in close touch with her own rural community while teaching in town. Last summer she traveled to the FWIC Vancouver convention after serving 4 years as convener for Agriculture on the national board.

Vivian's working has affected her family life.

"There are a number of disadvantages. I used to be free to go with Grant to his meetings. I miss time with Grant . . . but I sometimes feel that we appreciate each other more!"

Donald has had to do more for himself and more around home than he might have. His mother says, "Donald seems to feel more of a sense of responsibility with me working." He's an enthusiastic 4-H member, active in the Grain Club and the Calf Club and at present thinks he might become a veterinarian. Meanwhile, he's the son of a contemporary woman—a "working wife."

"Whether I stay on depends on many things. I like teaching, I enjoy it and I feel that I'm making a worthwhile contribution in the community," says Vivian Floyd, one of Canada's many teaching farm women. (Continued on facing page)



Mrs. Floyd's Workday Menu

	BREAKFAST	LUNCH	SUPPER
MONDAY	Oranges Oatmeal Toast, Jam Scrambled Eggs Coffee, Milk	Boiled Beefsteak Baked Potato Frozen Peas Bread and Rolls Apple Pie Milk	Cold Meat Pan Fried Potatoes Tomatoes and Cucumbers Bread and Rolls Sliced Peaches Chocolate Cake Milk
TUESDAY	Fresh Orange Juice Cream of Wheat Toast, Jam Bacon and Eggs Coffee, Milk	Fried Ham Boiled Potatoes Squash Pickled Beets Bread or Rolls Mince Pie Milk	Devilled Eggs Vegetable Salad Bread or Rolls Plums Cookies Milk
WEDNESDAY	Stewed Prunes Oatmeal Butter Fried Eggs Toast, Jam Coffee, Milk	Roast Beef Roast Potatoes Carrots Bread or Rolls Ice Cream Cookies Milk	Bologna Potato Scallop Mustard Pickle Bread or Rolls Applesauce Chocolate Squares Milk
THURSDAY	Grapefruit Red River Cereal Poached Eggs Toast, Marmalade Coffee, Milk	Veal Chops Mashed Potatoes Peas Bread or Rolls Apple Crumble Milk	Cold Roast Beef Pan Fried Potatoes Tossed Salad Bread or Rolls Pears Spice Cake Milk
FRIDAY	Apple Juice Oatmeal Soft Boiled Eggs Toast, Jam Coffee, Milk	Pork Chops Boiled Potatoes Carrots Butterscotch Pie Milk	Pea Soup Hot Dogs Sliced Cucumbers, Tomatoes Apricots Cookies Milk

Food Is Your Best Vitamin Buy

ARE our families falling prey to high pressure vitamin sales promotions? Responsible consumer magazines in the United States have devoted considerable space to the tremendous dollar volume being frightened out of American homemakers for a multitude of unneeded food supplements. There have been fewer such articles in Canada, perhaps because the smaller population has not called forth sales campaigns of the same size.

Does your family suffer vitamin and mineral deficiencies demanding daily pill dosage? Probably not.

With proper diet the average person requires no additional vitamins, minerals or other nutrients except for Vitamin D, according to the Nutrition Division, Canada Dept. of Health and Welfare.

Dr. J. E. Monagle, Chief of the Nutrition Division, states that: "Canada's Food Guide, formerly Canada's Food Rules, was designed to provide an adequate dietary intake with foods common on the Canadian market. A person following this guide is assured of adequate nutrient intake, and any supplementation beyond this is strictly superfluous. If there is a dietary deficiency, it is more economically corrected by purchase of the proper foods, and the benefits derived are more lasting. There is no benefit in the intake of any nutrients beyond the recommended dietary standard levels.

"Canada's Food Guide is applicable to all ages and for all kinds of activities, and is practical for low income budgets and for more generous income levels.

"There may be the occasional person, perhaps one in a thousand, for whom the recommended intakes are not adequate, because of specific physical disorders. For such a person a supplementation of one or two nutrients may be necessary and, if so, should be prescribed by a physician. Supplementation of a number of nutrients is never necessary nor justified."

A recent statement from the Better Business Bureau of Manitoba, com-

menting on the highly profitable sales structure of one vitamin supplement, emphasized that "most people in this country do not require supplementation of their diet. Those unwilling or unable to follow a properly regulated diet of protective natural foods, including enriched and fortified foods, may be aided by vitamin and mineral concentrates supplementing their diets, if appropriate selection is made according to their individual needs. *Advice of a competent physician is needed to identify vitamin or mineral deficiencies and to prescribe for their proper treatment.*"

Canada's Food Guide recommends the following foods daily:

- Canada's Food Guide**
- MILK**  
Children (up to  
11 yrs. .... 2½ cups (20 fl. oz.)  
Adolescents .... 4 cups (32 fl. oz.)  
Adults .... 1½ cups (12 fl. oz.)  
Expectant and nursing mothers 4 cups.
- FRUIT**  
Two servings of fruit or juice including a satisfactory source of Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) such as oranges, tomatoes, vitaminized apple juice.
- VEGETABLES**  
One serving of potatoes.  
Two servings of other vegetables, preferably yellow or green and often raw.
- BREADS AND CEREALS**  
Bread (with butter or fortified margarine).  
One serving of whole grain cereal.
- MEAT AND FISH**  
One serving of meat, fish, poultry.  
Eat liver occasionally.  
Eggs, cheese, dried beans or peas, may be used in place of meat.  
In addition, eat both eggs and cheese at least three times a week.
- VITAMIN D**  
400 International Units for all growing persons and expectant and nursing mothers.  
Approved by the Canadian Council on Nutrition 1961.

You sleep better  
between Wabasso Sheets



And so to bed



THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED, TROIS RIVIÈRES, QUEBEC



# CEREALS

by GWEN LESLIE

CEREALS offer handy means to menu variety. Do you use them to advantage?

Wheat and oats are the two main cereal grains grown for food in Canada; others are barley, rye and buckwheat. Most of the corn used as a cereal is imported, owing to limited Canadian production.

These are facts from "Cereals," a 28-page booklet prepared by the Consumer Section, Canada Dept. of Agriculture. It's available free from the Information Division, Canada Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. No stamp is needed on a letter to that address.

Our breakfast cereal may be served steaming hot from the cooking pot; or cold in flake, shred or puff form. There is cereal, too, in the breakfast bread, toast or quickbread. Later in the day, cereals in their many forms can serve as extenders in soup, meat mixtures and casseroles. They provide a coating for fish, chicken and other fried foods. They can be used in pie crust and in countless other baking ways. Here are just a few.

## Date Bran Biscuits

- 1 3/4 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 1/2 c. chilled shortening
- or 2 c. sifted pastry flour
- 1/2 c. chopped pitted dates
- 4 tsp. baking powder
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1/2 tsp. vanilla
- 1/4 c. fine sugar
- 2/3 c. milk (about)
- 1/2 c. bran flakes

Sift together into a bowl the sifted flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut shortening in finely. Mix in bran flakes, and chopped dates. (Chopped nuts may be substituted for part of the dates.) Separate the date pieces so surfaces may be coated by dry ingredients. Combine the beaten egg, vanilla and milk. Make a well in the flour mixture, add liquid and mix lightly with a fork. Add more milk if necessary to make a drop dough. Drop by spoonfuls well apart on a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a very hot oven at 450°F. for 10 to 12 min. Serve piping hot with butter.

## Plum Jam Bread

- 1 1/2 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- or 1 1/2 c. sifted bran cereal
- 1 1/2 c. crisp whole-egg
- 2 eggs
- 3 tsp. baking powder
- 1 c. thick plum jam
- 1/4 tsp. baking soda
- 1/4 c. salad oil
- 2/3 c. milk
- 1 tsp. salt

Measure sifted flour, baking powder, soda, salt and cinnamon into sifter. Sift together twice, then sift into mixing bowl. Mix in bran cereal. In a separate bowl beat eggs well; stir in jam, oil and milk. Make a well in the dry ingredients and pour in liquid ingredients all at once. Combine lightly, just until dry ingredients are moistened (batter

should look lumpy). Turn into a greased 4 1/2 by 8 1/2-in. loaf pan lined with greased waxed paper. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for about 55 min. When done, stand the baked bread in its pan on cake rack for 15 min. Turn loaf out and cool completely. Store in a closely covered tin. To serve, slice thinly and spread with butter.

## Cornmeal Pinwheels

- 2 c. sifted pastry flour or 1 3/4 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 T. chopped onion
- 1 T. chopped pimienta
- 4 tsp. baking powder
- 1/2 c. chilled shortening
- 3/4 tsp. salt
- 3/4 c. milk (about)
- 3/4 c. yellow cornmeal
- 3/4 c. shredded old cheddar cheese

Sift the sifted flour, baking powder, salt and cornmeal together into a mixing bowl. Mix in the chopped onion and pimienta. Cut in shortening finely. Make a well in the dry ingredients and add milk. Combine lightly but thoroughly, adding a little more milk if necessary for a soft dough.

Turn dough out on a lightly floured board or canvas and knead gently for 10 seconds. Roll dough out into a rectangle 10 by 12 in. Sprinkle with shredded cheese. Starting from a long edge, roll up like a jelly roll. Cut roll in 10 or 12 slices and place slices on a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a hot oven at 425°F. for 15 to 18 min.

Serve pinwheel biscuits with salads, cold meat and casseroles.

## Oatmeal Coconut Shortbread

- 1 1/2 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 2/3 c. brown sugar
- 1 c. fine coconut
- 2/3 c. quick-cooking rolled oats
- 1 c. butter

Combine ingredients in a mixing bowl and mix to a crumbly mass with fingertips. Pat mixture into a lightly greased 8-in. square baking pan. Bake in a slow oven at 300 to 325°F. for

about 45 min. or until light golden brown. Cool on rack. Cut in fingers to serve.

## Quick Chocolate Drops

- 6-oz. pkg. semi-sweet chocolate pieces
- 1 T. water
- 2 1/2 c. any ready-to-eat cereal flakes
- 4 T. corn syrup

Combine first three ingredients and melt over hot (not boiling) water. Remove from hot water, then add cereal, stirring gently until flakes are well coated. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a cookie sheet lined with waxed paper. Chill until firm. Makes about 3 doz.

## Toffee Bars

- 1/3 c. melted butter
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 2 c. uncooked rolled oats
- 1 1/2 tsp. vanilla
- 6-oz. pkg. semi-sweet chocolate pieces, melted
- 1/4 c. dark corn syrup
- 1/4 c. chopped nuts

Pour melted butter over oats and mix thoroughly. Add brown sugar, syrup, salt and vanilla; blend well. Pack firmly into a greased 7 by 11 in. pan. Bake in a very hot oven at 450°F. for 12 min. or until a rich brown.

When thoroughly cool, loosen edges and turn out of pan. Spread melted chocolate over top, then sprinkle with nuts. Chill, cut in bars. Store in the refrigerator.

## Cereal Pie Crust

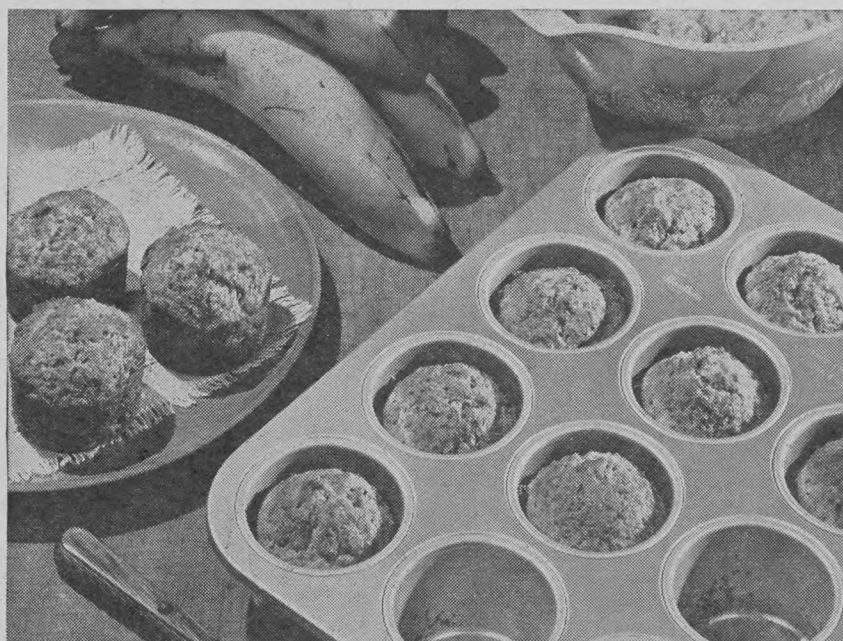
- 4 c. of any ready-to-eat cereal flakes (1 c. fine cereal crumbs)
- 1/4 c. brown sugar, packed
- 1 T. flour
- 1/3 c. melted butter

Add sugar and flour to crumbs in a mixing bowl. Add melted butter and mix thoroughly. Turn crumbs into a 9-in. pie plate. Press the crumbs down with the back of a spoon, making the bottom slightly thicker than sides. Do not spread crumbs on plate rim. Bake crust in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 7 to 8 min. Cool before filling, then serve immediately or hold in the refrigerator.

Note: A cereal crust is especially good for cream and chiffon fillings, and ice cream.

## Branana Muffins

- 1 c. whole bran cereal
- 1 egg
- 1 c. sifted flour
- 1/2 c. milk
- 2 1/2 tsp. baking powder
- 1 c. thinly sliced ripe banana
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1/4 c. soft shortening
- 1/4 c. sugar



[Kellogg photo]

Branana Muffins marry the full fruit flavor of mellow ripe bananas with whole bran prepared breakfast cereal for a quickbread you'll enjoy often.

Combine cereal, milk and banana; let stand until most of the moisture is taken up. Add shortening and egg and beat well. Sift the measured sifted flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together. Add to first mixture, stirring only until combined. Fill greased muffin pan 3/4 full, then bake in a moderately hot oven at 400°F. about 25 min. ✓

## Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart

## Homemakers' Hints

I save plastic bags from vegetables and fruit and pack lunches for dad and our son in them. The bags keep the lunches fresh. When bags become soiled, I put them in the wash and reuse them when dry. —Mrs. Laurie Sanford, Clementsvalle, Anna Co., N.S.

When knitting socks, I knit the heel and sole separate from the instep, using two needles. I sew the sides together and knit the toe with four needles. When heel and toes are worn, I take out side stitches and unravel toe, sole and heel; then just take up stitches and knit in new. —Mrs. J. W. Cull, Ceylon, Sask.

To turn chops and steaks in the frying pan, insert the fork in the fat rather than the meaty part, so that meat juices won't be lost. —Mrs. D. C. McCannell, Pilot Mound, Man.

Reading the household hints in The Country Guide I noticed a suggestion about dividing a one-pound package of shortening into 4 equal pieces to make 4 1/2-cup measures. I used to do this too and had heavy cakes until I noticed that a pound of shortening contains 2 1/2 cups and not 2 cups even. Dividing a pound package into quarters is all right for butter, margarine and lard, but not for shortening. —Mrs. Elmer Faszer, Edmonton, Alta.

Plastic fastened on wire hangers will prevent rust from coming off on wet articles hung on them to dry. —Edna Keller, Zephyr, Ont.

Use mandarin orange crates to make TV stools for children to sit on during their "watching" hours. Cover the top of the box with cotton batting 1 in. thick. Leave the box bottom open. Take some heavy material such as denim or odd pieces of upholstery fabric and cut one piece to cover the top of the box, another to go around the sides. Sew up one end of the long piece, then sew on top piece sewing a tab on each end for easy handling. Pull the covering over the cotton batting covered crate. Tack the side covering up inside the crate, placing thumb tacks close together.

These covered crates can also be used as foot stools. I made some for Christmas and birthday gifts. —Mrs. Dorothy Jensen, Radville, Sask.

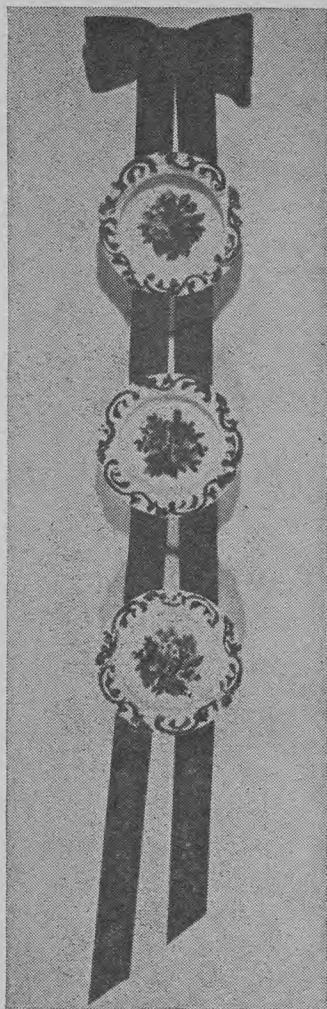


## HANDICRAFTS

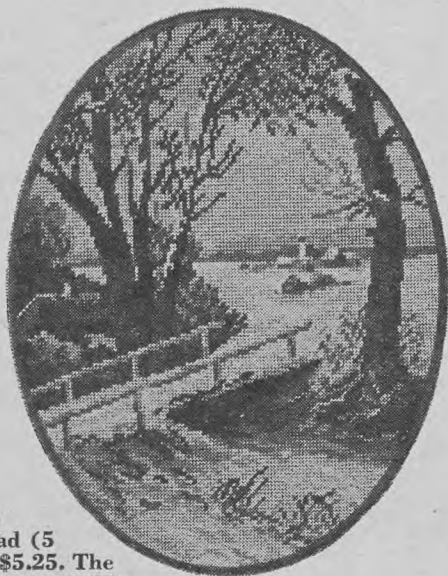
### Petit Point Kits

**H**ERE are 4 more petit point and wool kit designs by Jean McIntosh to occupy your craft time and decorate your home.

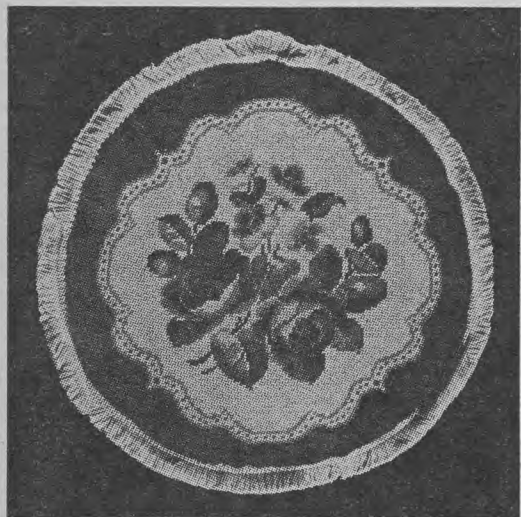
Please remit the kit cost with your order, and remember that refunds cannot be made once any part of the kit material has been used.



Three dainty florals may be worked from kit M-172, \$2. In 2-thread, picture measures 1½ in.; 3-thread, 2 in. Chart only, 50¢. The frames cannot be supplied with this kit.



Winter Landscape by Moonlight, kit M-126, in soft grays and greens is \$3 in 2-thread (4 by 5½ in.) and 3-thread (5 by 6½ in.); wool (11 by 14½ in.) is \$5.25. The chart alone for this Canadian winter scene is 75¢.



M-173, shown as a round cushion, may also be used as a stool top or square cushion design. Wool kit contains 18 in. square canvas and colored wools for center design and the scroll. You add the most suitable two background shades. Without scroll, the center is a petit point picture. Petit point 2-thread (2½ by 4 in.) and 3-thread (5 by 6½ in.) \$2 each; wool kit \$4.25. The chart ordered alone, 50¢.

M-176, a beautiful spray of brilliant red poppies makes a striking petit point picture or a stool top, or cushion in wool. Petit point 2-thread (2½ by 4 in.) and 3-thread (5 by 6½ in.) \$1.75 each. The wool kit provides 16 by 18 in. canvas and wool for design only, no background; \$3. Chart 35¢.



For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



## SINGER SCOOP!

**LESS THAN \$60** for a straight-stitcher. Less than \$170 for a SINGER\* zigzag with deluxe features. Never have prices been so low for talented—and famously dependable—SINGER machines.

**New STYLE-O-MATIC\* zigzag machine** has 23 fabulous features, including exclusive drop-in front bobbin and micro-stitch length control. Automatically does decorative stitching, overcasting, blind-stitching... just drop in a FASHION\* Disc and sew. **Only \$169.50** as illustrated. Only \$1.80† a week.

**SPARTAN\* Model**... Rugged, dependable... for beautiful straight sewing, even over pins. Backtacks. Drop-in top bobbin, simplified bobbin winder. **\$59.50** as illustrated. Only \$1.25† a week.

**There's a SINGER\* machine for every budget**

†after a small down payment on our Easy Budget Plan

## SINGER SEWING CENTERS

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL YOUR SEWING AND FLOOR CARE NEEDS

Listed in phone book under SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY



\*A Trademark of THE SINGER MFG. CO.

**CLIP OUT  
AND MAIL  
TODAY  
FOR  
FREE  
SINGER  
CATALOGUE**

Mail to Singer Sewing Machine Company,  
Dept. C.G. 62, at address near you.

590 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Winnipeg, Man.  
254 Yonge Street, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ont.  
126A Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont.

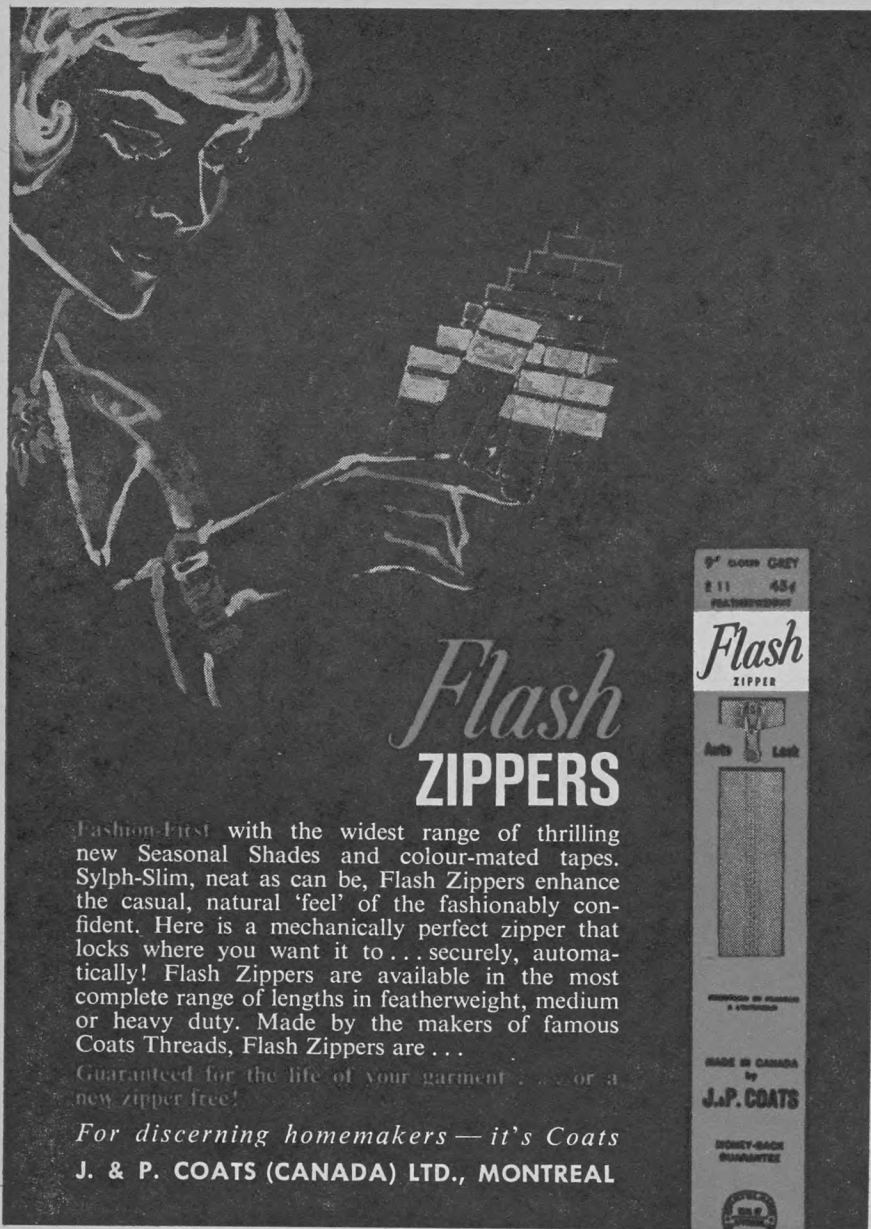
Please send me, FREE of charge, the SINGER catalogue illustrating new models:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY.....ZONE.....PROV.....





**Flash ZIPPERS**

Fashion-First with the widest range of thrilling new Seasonal Shades and colour-mated tapes. Sylph-Slim, neat as can be, Flash Zippers enhance the casual, natural 'feel' of the fashionably confident. Here is a mechanically perfect zipper that locks where you want it to... securely, automatically! Flash Zippers are available in the most complete range of lengths in featherweight, medium or heavy duty. Made by the makers of famous Coats Threads, Flash Zippers are...

Guaranteed for the life of your garment... or a new zipper free!

For discerning homemakers — it's Coats  
**J. & P. COATS (CANADA) LTD., MONTREAL**

9" COATS GREY  
E 11 45¢  
FLASH ZIPPER  
Auto Lock  
MADE IN CANADA  
J. & P. COATS  
100% COTTON  
100% POLYESTER

## FEDERAL CREDIT FOR FARMERS

Mortgage Loans under the Farm Credit Act are available to qualified full-time farmers who are in actual need of long-term credit to assemble and develop economically sized family farm units and to organize their production more in line with probable future market requirements. Such credit may be up to 75% of the agricultural productive value of the acceptable security offered but cannot exceed \$27,500; Interest rate is 5%; and Term may be up to 30 years depending on the size and purpose of the loan.

See your Credit Advisor early. As the appraisal of farm property cannot be made while the ground is frozen or under snow, and as Credit Advisors are necessarily engaged in appraisal work during most of the open season, farmers who are considering applying for loans during 1962 should get in touch with their local Federal Farm Credit Advisor as early as possible after the new year in order to discuss their credit requirements with him.

For a copy of our pamphlet "CREDIT FOR PROFIT" and the name and address of your local FARM CREDIT ADVISOR, write the branch office which serves your province—

### THE FARM CREDIT CORPORATION

Kelowna, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; Quebec City, P.Q.; and for the four Atlantic Provinces, Moncton, N.B.

## DEAF HEAR AGAIN WITH NEW CORDLESS ELECTRONIC CAPSULE

CHICAGO (Special)—A wonderful tiny new hearing aid utilizing the latest in electronic research—that can correct hearing loss without cords, wires or plastic tubes—the "Utopian"—was announced by S. F. Posen, noted acoustical authority.

Posen stated, "This remarkable new hearing aid slips in and out of the ear as easily as snapping your fingers. It provides higher fidelity hearing at natural ear-level with 22x amplification that can help many sufferers from mild hearing loss."

Posen also announced that a thrilling new fully illustrated book reveals all the exciting facts about this revolutionary new way to hear clearly again. "It is 'must' reading for everyone with a hearing problem," he added.

To acquaint readers of this magazine with full details, the book will be sent free in a plain wrapper on request. No obligation. Write today to: Dept. 4-367, Beltone Hearing Aid Co., 156 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba. A postcard will do.

*Rope or baler twine takes on a new and different look*

## Woven Chair Seats

by MARY AKSIM

**I**F you have a chair with a rush seat that is disintegrating, or if you wish to make a durable, comfortable seat for a garden chair or stool, a couple of hours and a supply of either rope or rush is all you need. The seat pictured was woven from 4-ply upholstery rope but baler twine would also make a strong, neat chair seat.

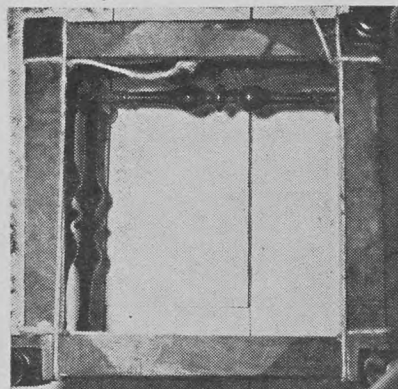
The easiest seat to weave is a square one. Rectangular seats or chair seats wider at the front than the back can also be replaced.

I found that wetting the rush or rope before weaving gave a smoother surface. Before I began to weave, I wound the rope from a 3-pound roll on a length of broom handle so I could pass it between the rungs of the chair.

Tie the rope (or rush) securely around one corner of the chair seat frame. Pull the rope taut. Pass it over and under the opposite side of the frame close to the corner, around the corner at right angles to the first strand, under this side and the opposite side of the frame, up over this side, under and over at right angles at the corner, over to the opposite side around the frame, keeping the rope taut and regular (Photograph 1).

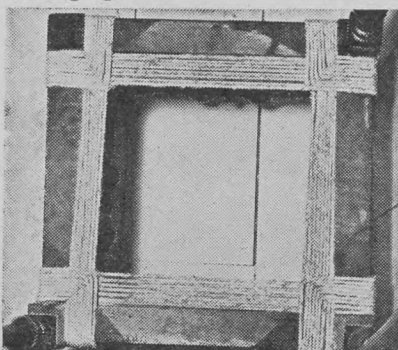
Continue this weaving. If necessary, tie in a new strand of rope on the under side of the chair seat and shove the knot out of sight between the rope layers, as in photographs 2 and 3.

Photograph 1



Tie rope (or rush) securely around one corner of the chair seat frame.

Photograph 2



There's no secret to making a firm seat: keep rope taut as you work.



This is the antique cherry corner chair with a new woven rope seat.

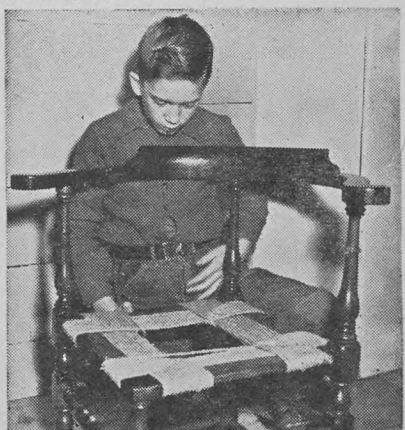
Keep the strands square and parallel as you fill in toward the center. If the sides are filled first, weave back and forth between the front and back of the chair seat until the seat is completely filled in. Tie the cord underneath (around the back rung) and poke the knot between two layers of rope.

If the chair seat is rectangular, mark off the length of the shorter sides on the longer two, and weave back and forth over this longer portion until the square is reached. Then continue weaving clockwise or counter-clockwise, until the seat is filled in.

For a seat that is wider at the front than the back, mark off the length of the frame on the front to make a square. Weave the front corners until the open part on the front rung equals the length of the back one. Then weave as for a square seat.

Rope seats are resistant to weather, and, for this reason, make excellent garden chair and stool seats in a decorative neutral color. There are uses for them indoors too. For example, you could enhance a red kitchen stool, or pine bar stools, with woven rope seats such as these. ✓

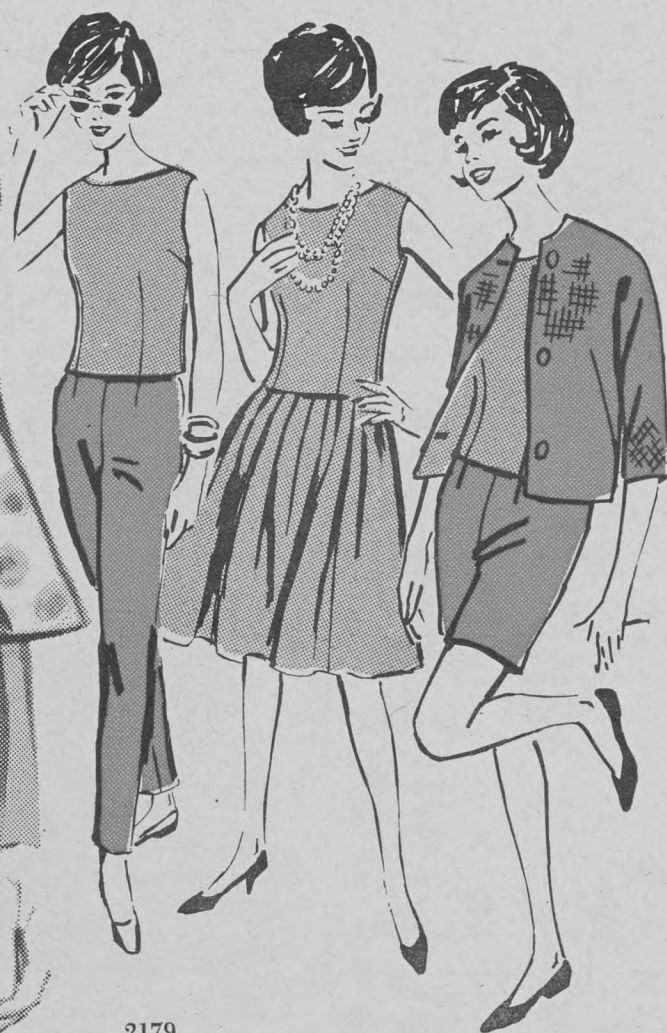
Photograph 3



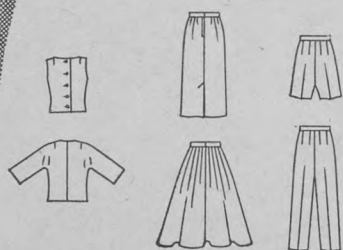
An assistant can be an advantage by helping to keep the cord tight.



# Costume Co-ordinates



2179



2223



2228

No. 2228. Little girls wear this costume: a shallow-necked sleeveless dress with back-buttoned bodice and pocket flaps to match those on the waist-length jacket. Gathered skirt with inverted front pleat has elasticized back waistline. Jacket sleeves are set-in. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 50¢.

No. 2223. Young girls wear this coat and dress costume. The full-skirted dress features a high round neck, short set-in sleeves, cuffed patch pockets and braid trim. A Peter Pan collar tops the coat with raglan sleeves, patch pockets and braid trim. Girls' 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; 50¢.

No. 2179. Big girls wear 4 costumes made from just one pattern package! Six co-ordinates include a lined cardigan jacket with unmounted sleeves, slightly sloped shoulders and high round neck; back-buttoned sleeveless overblouse; slim skirt, eased at the waistline; full skirt, tapered slims and Jamaica shorts. Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Pattern price is 75¢.

## The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,  
Winnipeg 21, Man.

Box 4001, Terminal "A",  
Toronto, Ont.

Please send Butterick

(No C.O.D. orders, please)

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Fashion Forecast

# Spring Is a Lady

**T**HE favorite styles for spring are lady-like and proud of it! They suggest a young lady—fragile, frilled and just a little frivolous. The composite costume combines two or more pieces in a total well-dressed look.

In dresses, suits and coats, the bodice lifts in a high proud line. Spring fashions curve gently to the figure. Dresses fit closer to the body; many display a high waist, a shapely midriff, belted waist. Animated skirts swing girlishly in rolled pleats and panels, flare in varying degrees, or hang slimly from an easy-fitting hip-line.



**No. 2188** is a subteen costume of full skirted, shallow-necked sleeveless dress; short double-breasted jacket, over collar. 8s, 10s, 12s, 14s; 50¢.

Most sleeves are set-in, at smaller and higher armholes. Many outfits feature a sleeveless dress or overblouse beneath a cover-up jacket or coat. Jackets are short. Demure white collars frost jackets and dresses alike.

There is a soft shapeliness in spring suits. Suit jackets curve to the body with belts on fitted ones, side closings on others. You'll see panel fronts, side-and-back flares, gathers, and rolled pleats in suit skirts.

The new coats are narrower, and the narrow line is emphasized by curved seaming from armholes to the tapered hem. Double breasted button trim lends a long line to some coats; others feature flares at the sides and back of a high-waisted yoke.

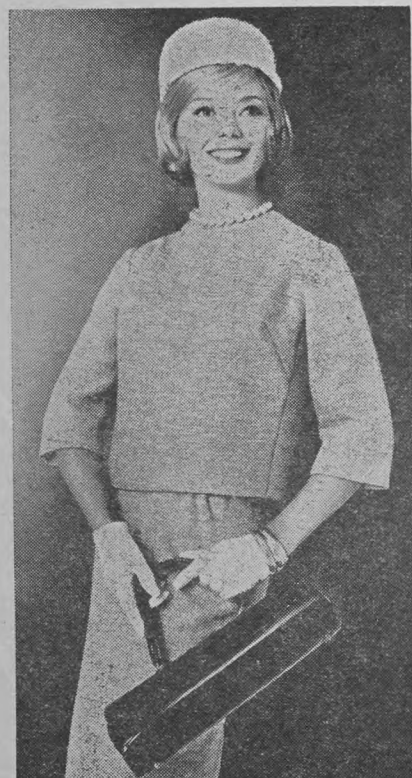
### COLORS

The spring fashion colors have been borrowed from fruits and flowers. Nature-inspired, some colors are bright and some are soft. There are bright yellows for summer, fresh greens and clear bright blues, bright orange and soft apricot, icy raspberry pink and sugary pink. Gray is the popular neutral; navy, the perennial favorite for spring, is lighter and brighter this year.

### FABRICS

Mixed color prints are available in co-ordinating prints and woven fabrics for the composite costumes. The fabric makers are applying new techniques to create interesting texture for every fiber. They've decorated woven cottons with satin overstripping, blended linen and wool, and woven wool to resemble linen. There are silk boucles and a silk linen weave. Raised work appears on

(Butterick photos)



This trimly tailored costume features a sleeveless, square-necked dress with fitted bodice and a slim skirt which drops from easing at hip front, topped by a back-buttoned semi-fitted jacket. No. 2100: Miss 10, 12, 14, 16; 50¢.



**No. 2176** is a half-size slimliner costume of slightly bloused dress with bound and bowed shallow scoop neck, short set-in sleeves; and hip-top jacket with notch-detailed collar. 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½; 50¢.

embroideries and laces are re-embroidered. Clips and raised puffs of fibers add surface texture to some fabrics.

For bias-designed styles, some fabrics are woven diagonally. Other fabrics have the pattern printed diagonally on the straight of the goods to eliminate the need for bias cutting.

The popular double knits are better woven. There is a wide variety in jacquard-knits, bold multi-stripes and fancy knits, and in the fibers used to knit them.

Altogether, it's a spring to pick the shape that flatters your own, the hem length which suits you, and the styles which proclaim you the prettiest lady ever seen in spring. ✓



**No. 2139** offers a slim skirted dress with novelty middy collar and white over collar. Miss 12, 14, 16, 18; 60¢.

## Rural Rhymes

### Practical Joker

*I look in the mirror and shudder to see  
What some wicked prankster is doing to me!  
He tiptoes behind me when I'm not aware,  
And sprinkles gray ashes all over my hair,  
Then when I am sleeping, he creeps in to trace  
Indelible wrinkles on my comely face.  
He pops reading glasses on top of my nose,  
And fastens big weights to my shoulders and toes.  
But he's doomed to failure, so let him deride me.  
The real I, well hidden so deeply inside me,  
Defies this rude joker's persistent endeavor  
To age me, by vowing to stay young forever!*

—FRANCES GORMAN RISSE

### Thumbs and Hearts

*They say that some have green thumbs,  
So things grow well for them.  
Their plantings come up quickly  
With sturdy leaf and stem,  
While others meet with failure  
Despite the fact they know  
And follow proper methods,  
Their crops are thin and slow.*

*I doubt the green thumb theory.  
It seems to me quite plain  
That should we count on color  
Our work would be in vain.  
A deeper explanation  
I offer for the art  
That makes rich field and garden  
—A nature-loving heart.*

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

### The Wind in the Country

*When planning high adventures  
In places far away  
The wind comes to the country  
First for a holiday.  
He plays around the windows,  
And sings among the leaves  
Which flutter their applaudings  
At every song he weaves.*

*He strokes with gentle fingers  
The grain and growing grass.  
He makes the children's sailboats  
In white regattas pass.  
He gently fans the faces  
Of those who work or play,  
Then whispers pleasant wishes  
And goes upon his way.*

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

We knew that you, our readers, were deeply interested in the "Rural Rhymes" that have appeared from time to time in The Country Guide. At the same time, we didn't anticipate you would respond with such enthusiasm to our Poetry Contest. We are still judging the hundreds of entries which reached us and hope to announce the winners' names in our March issue.



# A Bootie That's Snatchproof

by D. P. BARNHOUSE

I'VE never discovered a baby's bootie that's absolutely snatchproof, but this one puts up the best battle against those persistent little hands of any I've ever tried.

There was a time when my mother and grandmother kept the younger set supplied with these little ribbed beauties. Then Gran got married again, and Mother joined a study group, and I was on my own.

"All right," I said. "Just give me the directions. Baby's chewed the toes off her last pair, and I promised Margot some for the twins."

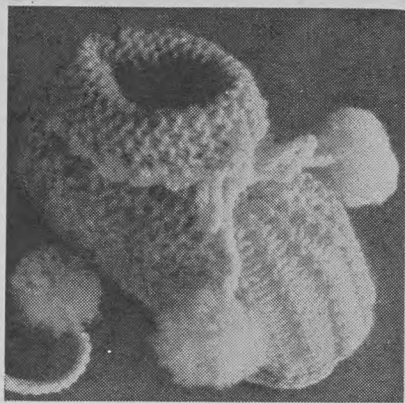
Well, it appeared they had no directions (written that is). They'd been sort of handed around and booted about in our family for years. So Gran knit one to find out how she did it, while I wrote it down.

Since then, I've left a trail of these "snatch-proofers" from Halifax to Vancouver for friends and relations who keep coming back for re-orders . . . "You do them so well," they say . . . "And I'm all thumbs when it comes to knitting needles."

Well, I'm finally on to this "buttering up" process. You don't have to be a mental giant to follow these instructions. Besides, I'm about to retire from the bootie business and join Mom's study group.

**Soles:** With pink (or blue) cast on 8 stitches. Knit 2 rows, increasing each end on next row (10 sts). Work straight till there are 24 ridges in all. K 2 together at each end of row. Bind off.

**Uppers:** With pink, cast on 20 sts. Join white. Row 1. With white, knit 8. Row 2. Purl back. Row 3. With pink, k complete row. Row 4. k back.



Looking for booties to battle baby's persistent little hands? Try these.

Row 5. With white k 8. Row 6. p back. Row 7. With pink, k 10, wool over, k 2 together, finish row. (eyelet). Row 8. k back. Repeat rows 1 to 8 twice.

**Increasing to shape instep:** Keep repeating this 8-row sequence, but increase 1 st at beginning of k row in each white stripe, until you have done this 6 times and have a total of 26 sts. Work 8-row sequence once more without increasing. You are now on the home stretch.

**To decrease:** Keep repeating 8-row sequence but decrease by knitting 2 together at beginning of each white stripe. When you have done this 6 times, you will be back to your original 20 sts.

Now work rows 1 to 8 twice. Then work rows 1 to 6.

Bind off with pink, stitch up back, crochet or stitch on sole. Finish upper cuff with shell edge. (ch 3, double crochet in same stitch, skip 1, fasten in next stitch with single crochet, repeat.)

Lace cord or ribbon through ankle eyelets and attach woolen pompons to the ends. ✓

## Useful Storage



[B.C. Electric photo]

An elongated kitchen cupboard such as this provides adequate and efficient storage for most of the farm wife's pots and pans. The center area is given over to those household utensils most frequently used. ✓

**A MUST to guard against Power Breakdowns. Ideal for Atomic Shelters.**

**BALL OF FIRE**  
(Radiant Type)

**BRITISH TALENT HEATER**

**Costs 10¢ Only**

Daily for Stove Oil

Heats 3 rooms, or 20 by 30 ft. Space Saver 20" x 11" x 14"

Equivalent heating capacity of 3-1000 watt electric heaters.

No Pipes, Flues, Cleaning or wick trimming. Odorless. Portable.

Write for FREE purchase order. Factory Guarantee — Lasts years. Buy from your local dealer, or write

Just arrived! New, Swedish-Austrian "Demon" HEATERS-COOKERS for Trucks, Volkswagens, Fishing huts, Camps, etc. (Dealers wanted.)

**C. E. LePAGE Co.**  
Canadian Distributor  
2211 Belanger St. East, Montreal, Que.  
Ask for our circular on Swedish Podette and English Eljay (Matchless) De Luxe . . . and other types.

## If You're TIRED ALL THE TIME

Now and then everybody gets a "tired-out" feeling, and may be bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary condition caused by urinary irritation or bladder discomfort. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's help stimulate the kidneys to relieve this condition which may often cause backache and tired feeling. Then you feel better, rest better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all drug counters. You can depend on Dodd's. 60

**BLUE MONDAYS**  
**YOU BET!**

for a whiter washing

**MRS. STEWART'S liquid BLUING** in the rinse water

keeps white clothes really white. Use it next washday and hang up a shining white washing.

Keeps colors bright, too!

**MRS. STEWART'S liquid BLUING**

Box 428 • Winnipeg, Manitoba

## Woman Relieved of Agonizing ITCH

"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I found a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. P. Ramsay of L.A. Calif. Here's blessed relief from torture of agonizing itch in women, chafing, hemorrhoids, rash and eczema with an amazing new scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists.

## ASTHMA

Chronic BRONCHITIS DO YOU GASP FOR BREATH, WHEEZE and COUGH?

Are you kept awake, unable to breathe properly because of tightly-packed phlegm in your bronchial tubes? For quick, longed-for satisfying relief, use Templeton's RAZ-MAH Capsules. Loosen bronchial congestion, relieve your cough. Breathe better—take RAZ-MAH GREYS 85¢, \$1.65 at all drug counters.

**MOTHERS** For Children's Asthma and Bronchitis use RAZ-MAH GREYS JUNIORS 50¢. T-53B

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

## COMPLETE 4-PIECE MATCHED SET OF LUGGAGE

Unbelievably Priced At Only

**\$3.98**

Yes, that price is correct . . . Only \$3.98 for the complete 4-piece set. Not \$3.98 each, but \$3.98 complete for all 4 pieces. And there is nothing else to buy . . . no extras, no additions. Its modern appearance and wide-stitched simulated leatherette material will amaze you with its good looks.

Imported and Mass Produced to Make This Price Possible

This tremendous bargain is possible only through the use of pressed chipboard. This wonderfully versatile material bends around three sides and is bonded by sturdy wide stitching to the overlapping closing. Snap locks and handles are riveted in place. The big one has extra metal stripping for strength and long wear. Inside has laminated modern design print. Each piece fits inside the next larger which saves your storage space and makes our shipping easier.

Not Fancy Luggage—But Useful, Practical

You will be thrilled and delighted with the many, many uses you will find for this set. It will make a marvelous gift and your thoughtfulness will be appreciated for such a long time. Lightweight, it avoids the silly situation where the luggage weighs more than the clothing carried. When this offer was first made to us by the overseas company we couldn't believe our ears, but we were delighted when we saw it just a few days ago—and you will be too. Each piece serves a specific purpose such as vanity and cosmetic case (8"), personal Valet (10"), overnight case (12") or family size (14"). Remember, the complete price for all 4 matched pieces of luggage is only \$3.98 plus 63c shipping charges.

### Money Back Guarantee

New York Imports  
Downsview, Ont.  
Dept. VC907  
Rush my matching 4-piece set of luggage at once. I understand if I am not 100% delighted I may return it for prompt refund of full purchase price.

☐ I enclose \$3.98 and 63c shipping charges. Same Money-Back Guarantee.

☐ Send C.O.D. I will pay postman on delivery plus C.O.D. and shipping charges.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

### 10 DAY FREE TRIAL

Yes, our famous money-back guarantee holds even for this amazing bargain. Send no Money. Simply fill in the coupon and when your 4-piece matching set of luggage arrives, pay the postman only \$3.98 plus C.O.D. and shipping charges. Then, examine them and even use them for 10 full days, and if you are not 100% delighted then simply return them for your full purchase price refund. Because of the large size of the luggage, we are forced to ask for an additional 63c shipping charges.



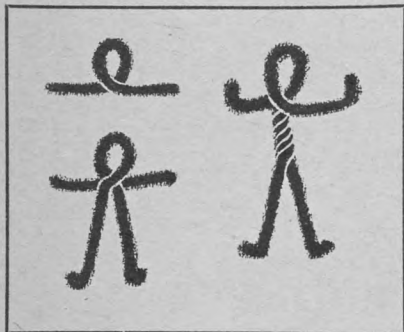


## Pipe Cleaner Fun

by JOYCE D. HOPKINS

ARE you looking for something to do when you must stay indoors? Or do you want something to keep you busy on your holidays? Then ask Dad to buy you some pipe cleaners. In each 10-cent package there are 20 pieces of white chenille-covered wire. These are 6 inches long—just the right size for poking down the stems of men's pipes! There are also colored pipe cleaners which cost 25 cents a dozen

Illustration No. 1



from hobby shops. As they are 12 inches long they must be cut in half with tin-snips.

When you have your pipe cleaners, get a tray or a lid from a cardboard box. Then you can keep all your pipe cleaner creations together.

Even if you are very young you can push pipe cleaners through buttons the same size and color. Twist the ends together and the buttons will stay put. You can keep busy and tidy Mother's button-box at the same time. Or make pretty bracelets for yourself and for gifts by stringing beads or wooden circles.

A pipe cleaner can become arms for a clothes pin doll. Twist one tightly around the doll's neck like a scarf. Loop the ends into hands as you bend the pipe cleaner arms into shape.

Bending loops for hanging ornaments, ties for bags or fasteners for

Illustration No. 2



booklets, cleaning the leaves of Mother's African violets . . . these are some things you can do with your pipe cleaner helpers.

You will find bending pipe cleaners into shapes is the most fun of all. With practice you can make all sorts of people, animals and flowers.

A 3-inch girl or boy can be shaped from two pipe cleaners (Illustration No. 1). First, twist a loop in the center of one for a head, extending the ends sideways for shoulders and arms. Hold this loop in one hand while you poke the other pipe cleaner halfway through it and down. Finally, twist the two ends together tightly to form the body and legs.

Here is one way to make a larger figure from three pipe cleaners (Illustration No. 2). Bend the first one into a question-mark shape for the head and middle section. Take the other two pipe cleaners between your fingers and shape each into an arm, one side of the body and one leg. Place these on each side of the middle section, which you wind tightly around all three pipe cleaners to form the body.

Once made, the figures can be bent to show any movement you wish, kneeling, sitting, reclining with a book or with a leg poised to run away. You can arrange several figures to create a "beach."

AS your skill and interest grow, try to add more shape to the figures. Make a solid head by thread-

ing a bead into the loop, or by padding the loop and covering it with a circle of cotton. Features can be drawn or dabbed on with nail polish or cut-out faces pasted on for variety.

Beads or tubes cut from paper or plastic drinking straws will give your pipe cleaner figures body. Or you can pad them with cotton batting, kapok or foam rubber. Whatever padding is used needs to be held in place. You can experiment with sticky paper, strips of cloth or nylon from old stockings.

Cover the padded figures with clothing made from crepe paper or scraps of cotton, ribbon, wool or felt. The gay costumes you can create will surprise you.

WHY not shape some animals in color? If you don't want them bigger than the people, use only three pipe cleaners. Bend one for each pair of legs—you needn't stop at four—and twist them along a pipe cleaner body. Leave enough at each end for a tail and a head.

Try some doll-sized bouquets of loop flowers and leaves. They will delight any little girl. Stand the posies upright in plasticine or spool-vases or coil the stem ends inside the littlest vases of all — lids from empty liquid detergent cans.

You'll soon have a tray full of creations to help time pass quickly and happily. Then you can show your friends how to have pipe cleaner fun too.

## A Picture to Color



## The Squeaking Milk Stool

A few weeks past, I met at last  
A friend of "Auld Lang Syne,"  
Who keeps a flock of fowl, some  
bees,  
And a small herd of kine.

Each fall he plows his fertile fields,  
Each spring he sows his seed,  
And from his "Golden Meadows"  
grows  
Sufficient for his need.

At milking time I tagged along  
To watch my bygone chore,  
And everything seemed much the  
same  
As it had been of yore.

But when my friend sat down to  
milk,  
I knew the scythe of Time  
Had felled that old decrepit stool,  
That I once claimed as mine.

Sez I, "You've made a new milk  
stool."  
Sez he, "That old one had its day."  
Sez I, "It's likely just all gone to  
dust,  
Like 'The Deacon's One-Hoss Shay'."

Now when my friend sits on a stool  
He puts that stool to test;  
It creaked a bit, when he did sit,  
But soon my ears were blessed.

The milk went drumming in the pail  
With the cadence of a rhyme—  
A rum-de-dum, tum, tum, te-tum,  
And the stool squeaked perfect time.

'Twas simply grand, a rhythm band,  
I scarce could keep from dancing,  
The cows began to tap their feet,  
And the heifers started prancing.

Some farmers keep a radio  
Down in the old cow stable;  
They think that it ups milk a bit,  
But I proved that a fable.

I tried it once, but all I got  
Was some young female squalling;  
My cows all started fidgeting,  
And then they started bawling.

Next day my milk all came back  
sour,  
And you just mark my word,  
For I well know, that radio  
Had changed my milk to curd.

But if I ever farm again,  
(Some day I hope to do so),  
I'll make myself a squeaking stool,  
And warble like Caruso.

And all the time I'm giving out  
With some familiar ditty,  
The milk will drum, a rum-te-tum,  
While my stool squeaks time so  
pretty.

I'll put my cows on R.O.P.—  
Old records will come down crashin'  
When I give each cow, a dish of  
chow  
From my new music ration.

The neighbors up and down the  
street  
Won't know just what to figger,  
They'll know I've fewer cows, but  
they  
Will know my milk cheque's bigger.

And all the while I'll sit and smile,  
And just play things calm and cool,  
While my secret lies, under their  
eyes,  
In that squeaking old milk stool.

—KEITH ROGERS.





## Meal-Time Manners

**F**INGERS may have been made before forks and hands before knives. Still, good manners do require that we learn to eat graciously. You probably know the basic rules but here are some hints to help you.

On a table that is properly set, the flatware is placed in the order in which it is to be used, starting from the outside. For example, knives are placed to the right of the dinner plate, cutting edges toward the plate; spoons go to the right of the knives; forks (dinner and salad) are placed, tines up, to the left of the dinner plate. Dessert silver is usually put on the table for family meals; on other occasions, it is offered with the dessert. By using silver from the outside in, you shouldn't encounter any problems.

When you have finished the main course, place your knife diagonally across the upper right edge of your plate with the cutting edge toward you. Put your fork parallel to your knife across the center of the plate, tines up. There's a good reason: this way it's much easier to remove plate and silver with a minimum of effort and there's less likelihood of the flatware falling off the plate.

**F**IRM foods such as meat, potatoes, vegetables (not creamed), fish and other seafoods, salads, croquettes, waffles and griddle cakes, frozen puddings, pie, fruit shortcakes served with whipped cream, soft cakes, are fork foods.

Any food too soft or too moist to be eaten with a fork should be eaten with a spoon. Such foods as fruit cocktails, soups, cereals, creamed vegetables, stewed or fresh fruits served with cream, soft puddings and custards fit into this category.

Then there are finger foods, those which are dry or firm enough to be eaten with the fingers. Bread, rolls, crackers, corn on the cob belong to this group. There are occasions when it is quite proper to use your fingers. For example, it is usual to use your fingers for appetizers served away from the table, and a fork for those served at the table. It's equally acceptable for you to use your fingers when bacon is so dry and crisp that it flies to pieces at the touch of a fork. At home you can eat chicken with your fingers; if you are away from home, wait for your hostess to suggest it. If she doesn't, use knife and fork. With a fruit drink, tilt the glass and pick out the pieces of fruit with your fingers after the liquid is finished.

When you cut food with a knife and fork, hold the knife in your right hand, the fork in your left (with its tines down) so the ends of both handles are in the palms of your

hands. Exert enough pressure on the knife to let it cut through, rather than pull food apart. Cut your food, lay your knife down, shift your fork to your right hand, tines up, and eat what you have cut. In European countries it is considered proper to

cut the food, eat it with the fork (tines down) still in the left hand, keeping the knife in the right hand ready to cut another piece.

Spoons are not to be used vigorously. For example, it's not in good taste to stir beverages noisily. Nor would you leave a spoon standing in a cup or glass. When eating soup, dip your spoon away from you and lift it to your mouth. Don't bend to meet it halfway. Eat from the side of the spoon, slowly and quietly. You can tip the dish away from you if you do it inconspicuously.

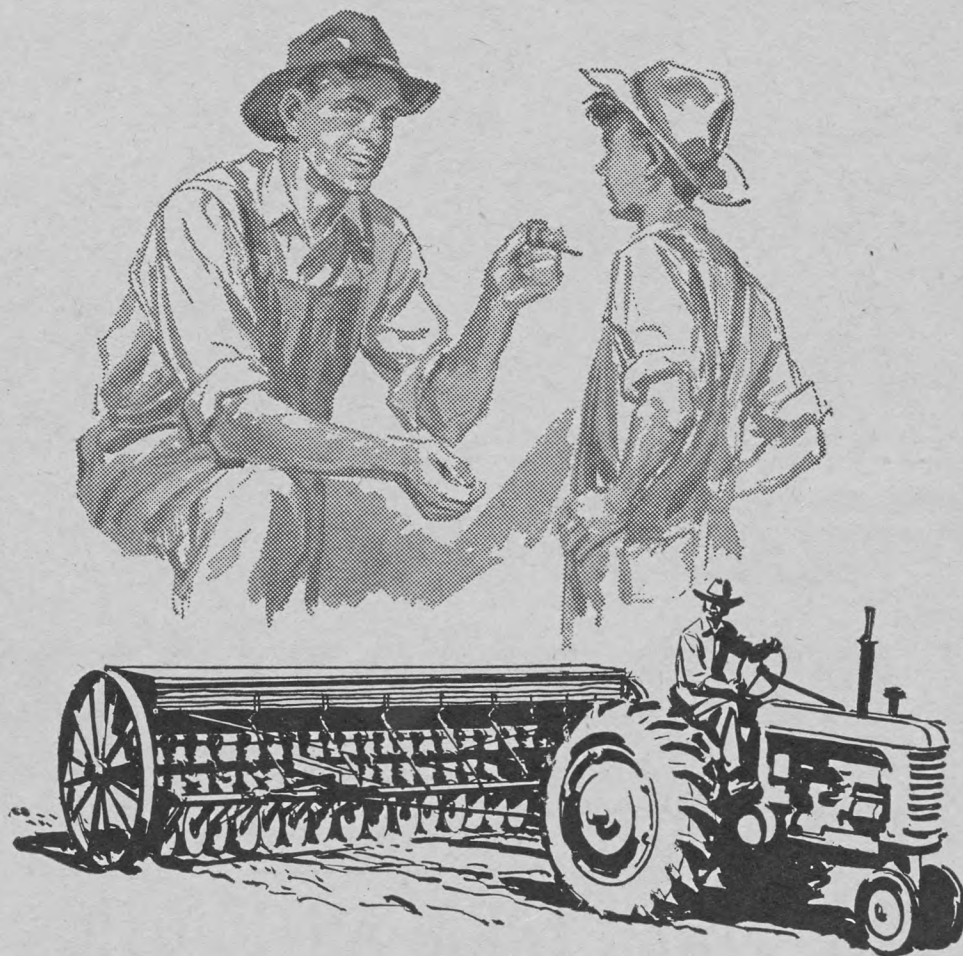
Good table manners make some other demands too. Courtesy suggests that you do not talk with food in your mouth nor wave your fork in the air during table talk. Neither would you reach across the table. Rather than hold bread or bun in

your left hand while you eat other food, why not lay it on your bread-and-butter plate or the edge of your dinner plate?

Here are a few more don'ts: Don't eat too quickly or swallow your food in gulps, and don't use toothpicks, fingers or tongue to remove food particles that may have lodged uncomfortably in your teeth. Wait until you are alone to remove them.

Two do's: If you are faced with a question while you are eating, do wait until you can comfortably swallow your food before you try to reply; and do eat quietly.

As you build good manners into your daily eating habits you'll probably find yourself agreeing with Ralph Waldo Emerson who reminded us that "manners are the happy ways of doing things." v



## YOU PLANT THE IDEA...

### he reaps the benefit!



Farm Improvement Loans are available for many useful purposes. Ask for our booklet on the subject at your nearest 'Royal' Branch.

Farming is never routine. That's why you teach your son the things you learned the hard way; such things as selective breeding, crop rotation, soil conservation, keeping records... and equally important, the wisdom of building a cash reserve through regular saving.

And here is another suggestion you can pass along to him now... an idea from which he will reap solid benefits as the years go by. Encourage him to get acquainted with his local Royal Bank manager so that he may learn at first hand of the many ways in which the bank can work with him in shaping his own successful future.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

RB-58-4



## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### CFA Policy Mapped Out

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture there was a very large number of resolutions of vital interest to Canadian farmers. Here, in brief, are some that could not be included in the report appearing on pages 16 and 17 of this issue.

#### Commodity Resolutions

**GRAIN.** The CFA endorsed the following: (a) That a 2-price system be established for Canadian wheat used for domestic human con-

sumption, and that until a 2-price policy is implemented, acreage payments be made to western farmers on a calendar year basis beginning with 1961. (b) That the Federal Government renew the Canadian Wheat Board Act without an expiry date, and that it be the sole marketing agency for all grains, including rye, flaxseed and rapeseed. (c) That the International Wheat Agreement be endorsed in principle and that the Government be urged to press

for its renewal, with maximum and minimum prices for wheat higher than those provided in the present agreement. (d) That the Government of Canada continue the feed freight assistance policy, consider putting it on a permanent basis, and increase such assistance when necessary to cover any future freight rate increases.

**LIVESTOCK.** Delegates passed the following resolutions dealing with livestock problems: (a) That the Federal Government set the maximum indemnity on animals affected with brucellosis or tuberculosis (which must be slaughtered) at \$100 for cross-bred animals and at \$200 for all purebred animals. (b) That the Federal Government be urged to adopt a program of compulsory vaccination of heifer

calves, and that CFA member bodies request provincial departments of agriculture to adopt a similar program. (c) That all beef breed associations in Canada be requested to recognize registration of cattle bred by artificial insemination units. (d) That the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report prices for Red, Blue, Brown and Commercial grades for both light and heavy carcasses, particularly on the Red and Blue grades, with the differential at 650 lb. (e) That the Federal Government prohibit the entry of lamb or mutton (whether canned, vacuum packed, frozen or fresh) at a price below the existing floor price in the province concerned.

#### Other Resolutions

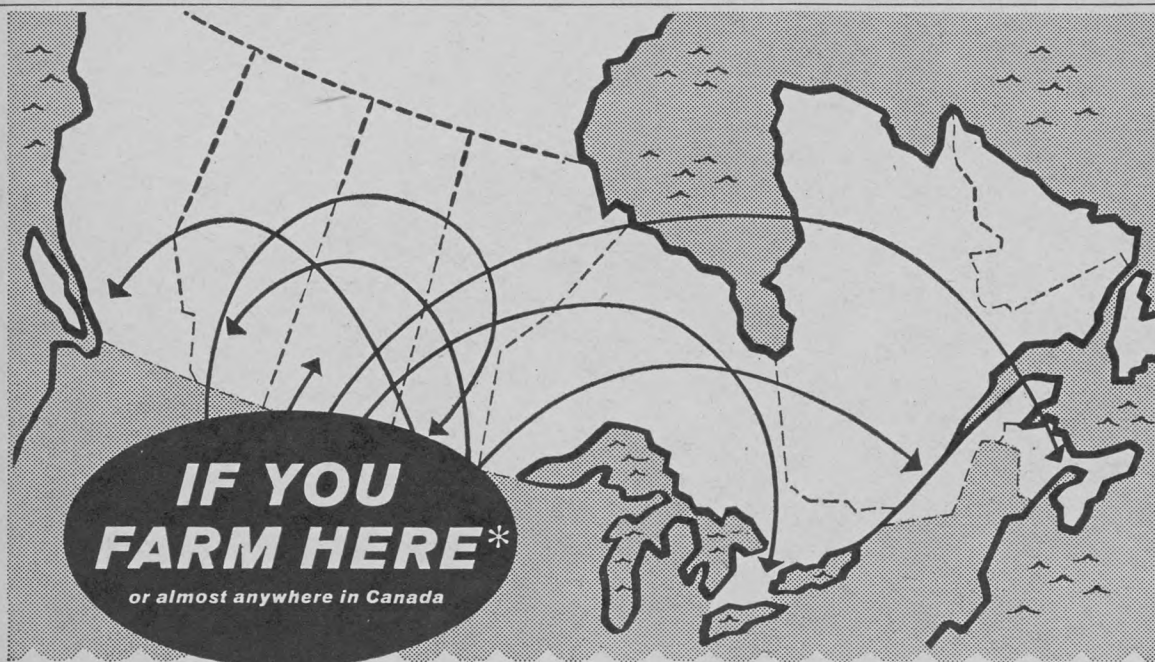
**Transportation.** The CFA delegate body supported a resolution urging the Federal Government to establish a rail line abandonment policy that will take into account: (a) the necessity for retaining sufficient lines to adequately serve the agricultural industry; (b) the need to consider line abandonment as a whole rather than to deal with individual applications; (c) the need for co-ordination of the abandonment proposals of the two railways to determine the overall effects before individual applications are granted; (d) the necessity of providing reasonable notice to affected parties of intention to abandon lines to enable them to make plans to meet the situation when it comes; (e) the need to provide for accelerated depreciation on all grain elevator facilities situated on lines to be abandoned; and, (f) the need to provide for affected parties obtaining accelerated depreciation on new facilities built to replace abandoned facilities.

Other transportation resolutions reaffirmed the CFA's opposition to any interference with the Crow's Nest Pass rates; called on the Federal Government to extend and improve the storage and shipping facilities at the Port of Churchill; and, asked that railways be required to equip all locomotives with bright colored, flashing beacons as a highway safety measure.

**Land Use.** The meeting endorsed resolutions asking that the Federal Government continue the Maritime Marshland Reclamation policy, and that land expropriation powers be withdrawn from private corporations and turned over to responsible, elected persons. CFA also recommended that PFRA regulations be amended to provide that new wells having a proven supply of water be given similar assistance as is provided for dugouts.

**Agricultural Disaster Loans.** To meet disaster situations, the CFA endorsed the establishment of a special type of Federal Government credit agency to be known as the Agricultural Emergency Loan Administration. It would be financed by the Government of Canada through a revolving capital fund, out of which loans to farmers would be made on an individual basis up to a maximum of \$10,000.

**Broadcasting Policy.** The CFA reaffirmed its basic position on Canada's broadcasting system, and urged that no changes be made in the legislation or in the Board of Broadcast (Please turn to page 66)



# Terramycin

POTENCY-PROTECTED ANTIBIOTIC

## STAYS POTENT LONGER THAN ANY OTHER FARM ANTIBIOTIC

\*90% of Canada's farms have ground water supplies which are usually alkaline



Get a test paper from your dealer and see if your farm water is alkaline. If it is, you need Terramycin, the antibiotic that stays potent in alkaline water.

If your water supply is neutral or alkaline (pH of 7.0 or more), you should use Terramycin, the one broad-spectrum antibiotic that retains disease-fighting potency even in alkaline water. In 90% of animal drinking water tested, Terramycin delivered more active antibiotic—up to 40% more—for 24 hours! This means that Terramycin stays potent in solution longer. It takes less Terramycin for a more effective disease-fighting job than any other antibiotic.

Terramycin helps prevent or reduce mortality losses due to a wide variety of primary infections plus many secondary disease-causing organisms that complicate disease attacks, (most antibiotics act against only one group or the other). Get disease-fighting efficiency plus longer lasting potency . . . ask for Terramycin wherever animal health products are sold.

Potent TERRAMYCIN Animal Health Products: **Animal Formula Poultry Formula with Anti-Germ 77 • Liquid Formula for Mastitis A & D Scours Tablets • Injectable Solution**

Since 1849

**Pfizer**

2562A

**SPECIAL OFFER!**

\$4.95 Rechargeable Flashlight ONLY \$2.00. Send \$2.00 and carton top off any Terramycin Animal Health Product to "Flashlight", P.O. Box 1111, Montreal 3, Que.





**"Well, the barn is paid for . . .  
The one that burned down ten years ago, that is."**

### **So Who's Laughing?**

Certainly not the man who is still getting over the loss of an underinsured building. As he will tell you, it can be a mighty painful experience.

Many farmers today own buildings that are either badly underinsured or not insured at all. Maybe you do. Certainly it will pay you to check. Every day you put off attending to it, you take the chance of being caught with the bills in your hand and your investment gone in a cloud of smoke.

Of course, the best way to avoid fire loss is not to let it happen. It would be a good idea to go over

your buildings today and make sure you're not taking any risks you don't have to. A few items to check: lightning rods, electric wiring, heating plant and chimneys. Don't keep gasoline where it doesn't belong.

But, just in case you have a fire in spite of your care, don't find yourself in the sad situation of the little man in the picture. Your U.G.G. insurance agent can help you make sure that if fire should hit you, you will be able to get rolling again fast and not be "paying for dead horses." It will pay you to see him. Today?

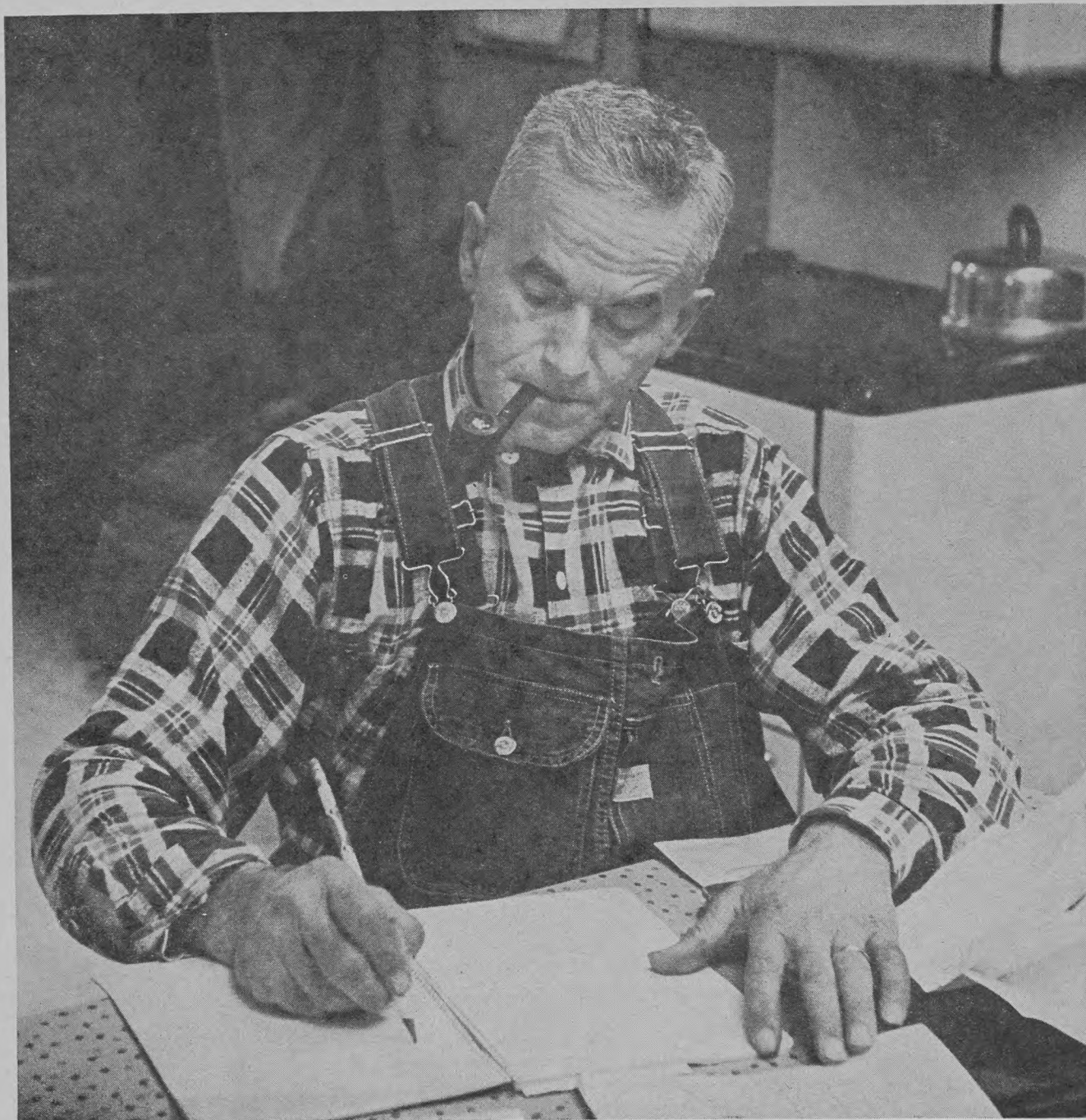
# **UNITED GRAIN ROWERS**

**INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED**

**Offices at CALGARY and WINNIPEG**

**Represented by Agents at Over 700 Points in Western Canada**





## Part-time accountant with a green thumb

**Knowing the earth** and the elements and what it can and cannot do is part of a farmer's job—but only part. There's lots more.

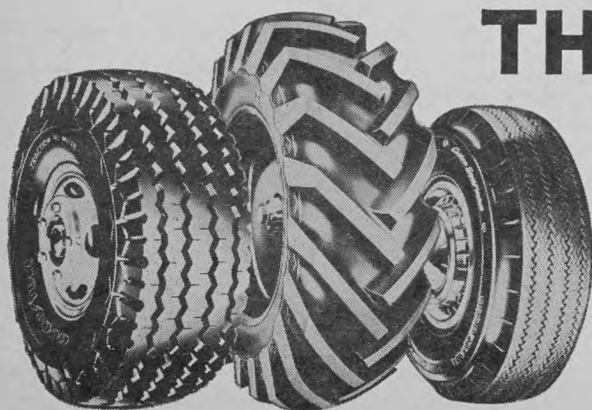
He's a buyer on a big scale. Feed, seed, livestock and rolling stock. He's a manufacturer with a field for a factory. He's a seller with his mind on the market place. He is, in fact, a corporation that is boss, worker, salesman and office boy all rolled into one.

One of his most important jobs is being his own accountant. He keeps a sharp eye on the books and makes them balance and keeps them

in the black. Because he, like any other businessman, knows that the success of an operation is measured in profits.

For that very reason, far more farmers use Goodyear tires on their complete range of equipment than any other kind. Because Goodyear tires give the value and service to keep things rolling and tire costs to a minimum.

Your Goodyear dealer is equipped to give fast, efficient service—often right on your own farm. Get to know him as well as your neighbours do.



# THINK... and you'll buy



More Canadian farmers buy Goodyear tires than any other kind.

Governors which would jeopardize the CBC's ability to do its job.

**Radios for India.** Provincial organizations affiliated with the CFA were strongly urged to participate in the "Radios for India" project, by having their members or locals collect \$100 for gifts of a radio to an Indian Village forum.

**Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.** CFA approved a proposal for Canadian farm organization participation in the world-wide Freedom-from-Hunger campaign of FAO.

**Veterinary College.** The meeting resolved that the CFA use its influence to further the establishment of a Veterinary College in Western Canada.

**Unemployment Insurance.** Two resolutions that were supported called on the Federal Government to (1) provide unemployment insurance for farmers in those branches of agriculture requesting such coverage; and (2) reinstate, for unemployment insurance purposes, all categories of tradesmen whose services may be required by farmers. ✓

### NFU EMPHASIZES MARKET AND PRICE POLICIES

To counteract "the dominant market power of the large meat packing companies," the **National Farmers Union** has asked the federal government to enact enabling legislation for the establishment of national marketing boards. These would have mandatory powers and controls over the marketing of commodities produced on farms, including those owned or operated by processors, distributors, and manufacturers.

In a brief presented to Prime Minister Diefenbaker and members of the cabinet, the NFU also asked for a comprehensive deficiency payment program "to make up any difference between the actual market price and the parity price by direct payments to the producer on a specified portion of his production."

Other NFU proposals to achieve the "declared intention of the government to assure farmers of parity of income" were:

- Continued promotion of trade through export credits, food distribution by international agencies, and expansion of exterior markets.
- A mutual lowering of tariffs between Canada, the U.K., members of the European Common Market, and the U.S.A.
- Well-planned, large-scale immigration.
- Domestic food distribution program.
- Continuation and expansion of the farm credit program.
- Improvements and changes in the crop insurance program.

The NFU asked for a grain handling policy which would give farmers the opportunity of selling an adequate volume of grain any one crop year at a price that would meet their production and living costs. It also asked for increased initial payments

In the introductory part of the brief, the NFU refuted the maxim that "bigness automatically brings about greater efficiency, and that bigness makes the removal of many



more farm families from the land necessary." . . . "As strong believers in the principle of personally owned and individually operated family-size farms" the NFU rejected the "concept of collectivized farming whether it is to be done by the state or big business corporations."

To halt the "artificially promoted trend to bigness and vertical integration" farmers must seek remedies in the marketplace, they said. The brief referred to the recent report of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission which "indicates that the three largest meat packing companies together slaughter more than 60 per cent of all the cattle and more than 60 per cent of all the hogs in Canada."

According to the commission report, the brief said, "the position of the largest of the three, namely Canada Packers Limited, in the market is so dominant that it is against the public interest."

The concentration of so much market power in one corporation constitutes a "definite threat to the survival of the family farm," the NFU said. "Short of bringing the three largest meat packing companies under public ownership, we can conceive of only one other measure to limit this power, namely to give farmers countervailing power in the marketplace." One means to achieve this would be marketing boards.

The NFU urged that agricultural research be directed, not only to production, but also to marketing and social problems. It did not see any solution to the farmers' problems in a "policy of planned scarcity" but rather in a policy of "stepped-up production and increased effective demand."

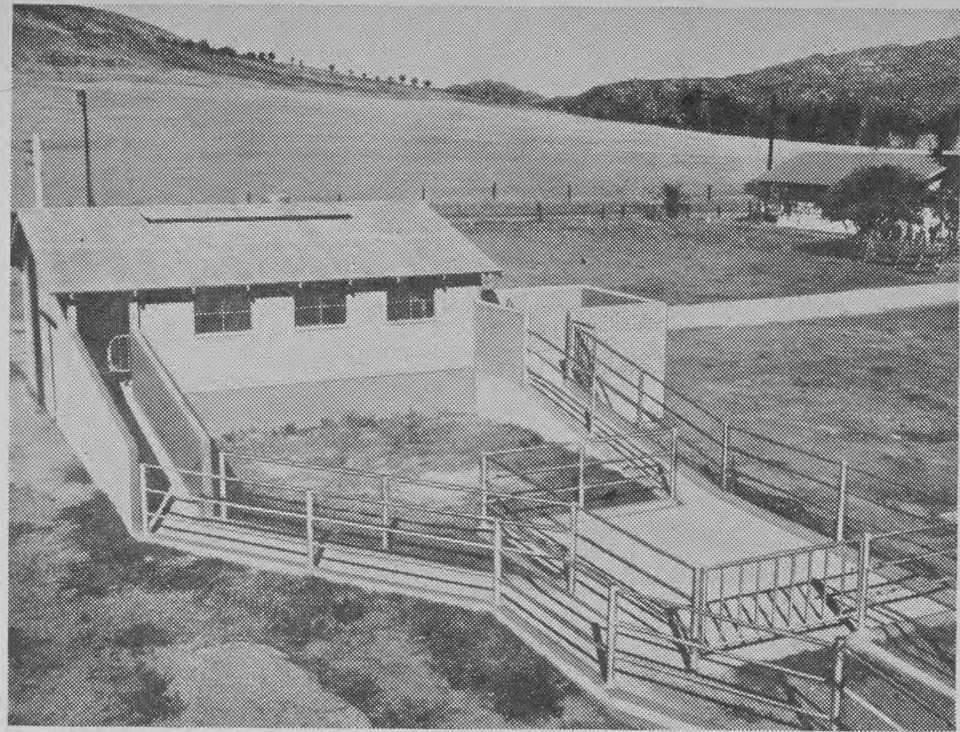
The NFU reiterated a previous request for drought assistance of \$5 per acre up to 200 acres to those western farmers who had, due to drought, a crop yield of 12 bushels or less to the acre last year. They also said that assistance under the Agriculture Rehabilitation Development Act (ARDA) should be made available to individual farmers for ground water development, forage crop and feed bank programs.

### NSFA RESOLUTIONS ON TAXES AND FEED GRAINS

The Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture at their annual meeting gave highest priority to resolutions on rural assessment and taxation. They agreed to ask the provincial government to consider taxing dwellings only for education and to include a more realistic exemption of farm equipment in amendments to the Assessment Act.

The NSFA also took up the question of Federal Government action as a temporary measure to place imported grains in the Maritimes, in order to put producers in a fair competitive position. It was believed that if the present situation were allowed to continue, the incentive given to livestock production would receive a serious setback. Telegrams were sent to the Prime Minister and the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, minister of agriculture, on this theme.

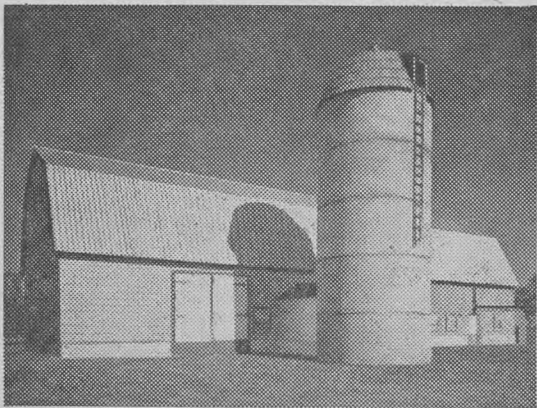
It was reported that considerable effort had been made already on be-



An elevated stall milking barn with paved holding areas and concrete walkways



Concrete trough with automatic heater and float control.



Concrete silo with protected connecting silage room

# Concrete

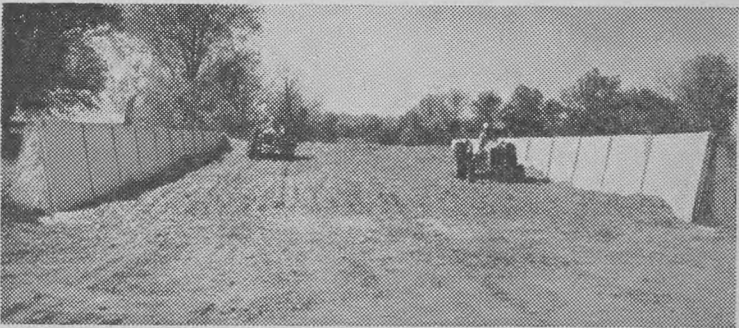
made with

# CANADA CEMENT

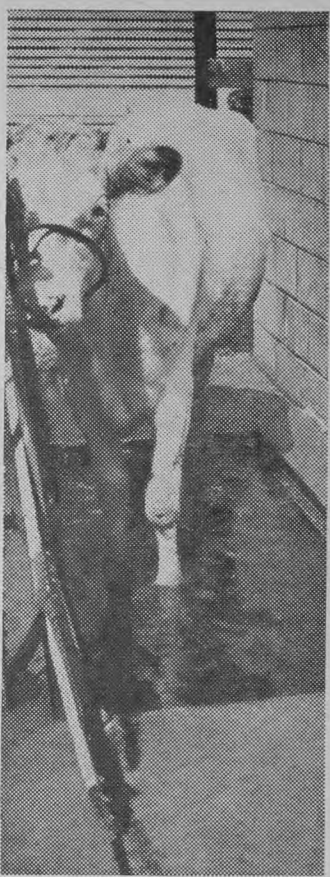
...the mark of a modern farm

Barns and milkhouses built of concrete and concrete masonry, paved lots and walkways promote production of high-quality milk—make possible clean, sanitary conditions with less demands on the dairyman's time. For labour-saving improvements that will still be paying dividends years from now, build or remodel with durable concrete. Learn all about the profitable use of concrete around your farm by mailing the coupon below.

Automatic washing from pressure nozzles, outside milking room



Above-ground "bunker" silo, convenient for self-feeding



Concrete footbath for chemical treatment of foot infection



Ask for these two high quality products for all your concrete work. Available at your building materials supplier.



GET THIS FREE 116-PAGE BOOK OF SUGGESTIONS

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, X3  
Canada Cement Building, Phillips Square, Montreal.

Please send me "CONCRETE ON THE FARM"

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_



poultry producers to have a freight assistance program for imported corn, which had to be used to replace feed grains not available this year from Western Canada. They had been told, however, that the situation did not merit any special regional assistance. V

#### PRODUCERS' CONTROL OF MARKETING BOARDS URGED

Ontario Farmers Union is not in favor of dividing farmers into "tiny groups," each representing a specific commodity, with its own board of directors, with policy-making privileges and compulsory means of

finance, and completely autonomous.

In a brief to the Farm Products Marketing Board, the OFU protested against changes concerning members-at-large and methods of electing zone members of the Hog Marketing Board. It was suggested that a plan should be placed before producers, by way of a plebiscite in accordance with the Elections Act, to ensure producers' acceptance before any changes that might be decided for a marketing plan. It was also thought that producers should be represented by directors for a specific area, and that the appointment of directors-at-large should be discontinued.

The brief stated: "We believe that farmers should be allowed to make farm policy in their farm organization. However, as long as farm marketing remains under government direction, immediate steps should be taken to assure producers that marketing boards could work to their advantage, and to gain producers' confidence. V

#### "HEALTH CARE IS BASIC RIGHT"—SFU

Saskatchewan Farmers Union has proposed a national health plan to meet the health requirements of all citizens regardless of their financial or personal circumstances. In a brief presented to the Royal Commission on Health Services, the SFU listed the objectives of such a plan as medical care, hospitalization benefits, home care, dental and optical care, and prescriptive drugs. If a federal-provincial health plan were implemented and fell short of these objectives, it should be along lines that would enable realization of a completely national health plan as its final objective.

Other SFU recommendations were:

- Increased federal grants to hospital construction.
- Establishment of a national rehabilitation council.
- A national home care program on the European model.
- Action to lower the cost of drugs in Canada.
- Freedom of the patient to choose his physician at all times.
- Recognition of the "fee for service" principle where practical.
- Interim legislation for provinces wishing to join a medical care program with the aid of federal grants "without indefinite delay."

The SFU summed up its case with these words: "Adequate health care is a basic right of all citizens. Where this basic requirement cannot be adequately filled, there exists individual privation and a loss of human dignity." V

#### ENFORCE DEAD ANIMALS DISPOSAL ACT—OFA

Ontario Federation of Agriculture president, W. G. Tilden, said recently that farmers of the province deplored the facts brought to light in the investigation of unfit meat, and they hoped steps would be taken immediately to prevent any recurrence. He declared that when a farmer disposed of dead animals to dealers licensed under the Dead Animals Act, he had carried out his

duty as the primary producer of livestock. The farmer considered, in such cases, that the meat from these dead animals would not be used for human consumption.

Mr. Tilden said that farmers were producing an excellent product in Ontario, and 80 per cent of the meat sold was processed in plants approved by the Canada Department of Agriculture. The best way to prevent tainted meat from finding its way into human consumption was rigid enforcement of the regulations of the Dead Animals Disposal Act. V

## Letters

### Livestock Marketing

May I tell you how much we in our home enjoyed the January issue of The Country Guide. You are to be congratulated for the frank and informative articles on marketing. I have read nothing in our eastern Canadian papers to come anywhere near the interpretation which you give on the report of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Your information regarding selling on open markets should drive these facts home to many farmers.

It is my hope that your magazine may be the education which convinces both farmers and consumers for the need to purchase shares to get our new FAME (Farmers' Allied Meat Enterprises) Co-operative plants open.

I manage a farmers' credit union in our area and I know so well the struggle that all farmers have to keep up with changing conditions and quality in production that is demanded. Unless they take a wise business attitude to get more dollars in their use they are heading for serious financial trouble. This is a top milk producing area, and taken as a whole the farmers are very much more in debt each year than the year before. No one is going to do anything about the situation but the farmers themselves. The action and desire must come from them.

Thanks again for your effort in showing them the way.

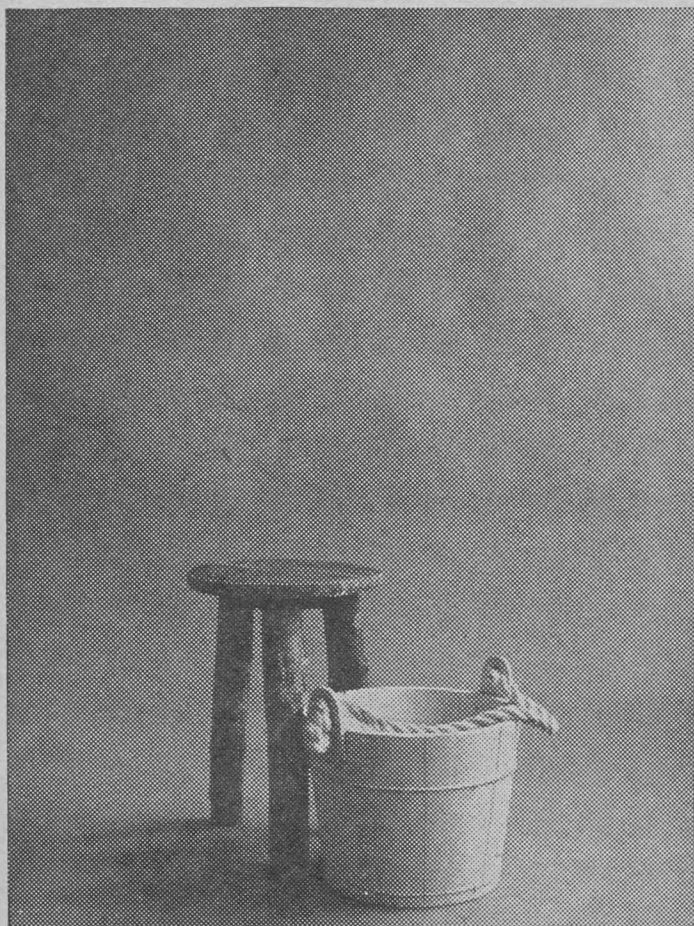
L. A. HAMER,  
Myrtle, Ont.

Congratulations on the January Country Guide issue. All of the articles on livestock marketing were very good. This should do more to bring corrective action by the farm organizations than anything else. Keep it up.

A. R. DEVLIN,  
Circle Four Stock Farms,  
Poplarfield, Man.

I wish to congratulate you for publishing extracts from the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission report, concerning the meat packing industry in Canada. As far as I know, no other newspaper entering Ontario has done this.

I am taking the liberty to presume on your good will to farmers, in sending you a brochure and a copy of by-laws to acquaint you with what we consider to be the greatest co-operative enterprise movement (Please turn to page 70)



### 14,000 pounds just jumped over the moon

You, too, can make your cows jump with joy. They like the feeling of being 14,000 pound milk producers. Help them along the way by using SIFTO salt... prepared to keep your herd in perfect condition. Let us know your requirements... and watch our salesmen jump with joy.

**sifto**

Sales Offices: — St. John's, Nfld., Amherst, N.S., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta.  
Write to: — SIFTO SALT LIMITED, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, 1400 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, Que.

## FIGHT SCOURS IN HOURS

# Terramycin

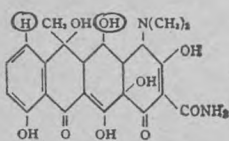
POTENCY-PROTECTED ANTIBIOTIC

## A & D SCOURS TABLETS

Safeguard the health of all your animals with the powerful antibiotic action of Terramycin A & D Scours Tablets. It controls the widest range of scours-causing bacteria. A & D Scours Tablets also contain most-needed vitamins for newborn and sick animals. Directions on package.

Other Potent TERRAMYCIN Animal Health Products: **Animal Formula • Poultry Formula with Anti-Germ 77 • Liquid Formula for Mastitis • Injectable Solution**

**Pfizer** SINCE 1849







## FAMILIAR FACES

These are the new 770 and 880 Wheatland tractors for 1962. They look rather like last year's models. But behind their familiar faces, there are many new improvements and refinements.

Each of the scores of changes (most of them are deep inside where you can't see them) contributes materially to an overall increase in the already remarkable dependability, efficiency and economy of the 770's and 880's.

These tractors have become favorites of farmers across Canada. They feature such refinements as helical cut gears, for easy shifting, and Power-Booster—the remarkable option that permits you to increase pulling power 32% without using the clutch. (In fact, more than two-thirds of 770 and 880 tractors are ordered with Power-Booster.)

There's nothing untried about the '62s. And there's nothing newer. Some six-cylinder engines are being introduced in other tractors. (We've been producing sixes since 1935—and you'll feel the difference experience makes when you get behind the wheel.) You select the engine (gasoline, LP Gas or diesel) that fits your needs exactly.

See your Oliver dealer for a test demonstration. Test drive one of the powerful 770 or 880 Olivers and see just how good a tractor can be. You'll feel the improving, refining and perfecting that has been going on behind these familiar faces.

# OLIVER

*Look for this sign,  
new symbol of prompt,  
dependable service and genuine Oliver parts.*



**OLIVER CORPORATION LIMITED, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN**

CALGARY • EDMONTON • WINNIPEG

**OLIVER DISTRIBUTORS:** La Cooperative Federre de Quebec, Montreal, Quebec • Goodison Industries, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario • Atlantic Equipment, Ltd., Truro, Nova Scotia • Pacific Tractor & Equipment, Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia



ever undertaken by farmers in Canada—the Farmers' Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative. We feel very strongly that it is a large part of the answer to our problems. We know how to produce efficiently, and we are determined to know how to market efficiently also.

MERLYN BAKER,  
Stouffville, Ont.

Your January issue had a very interesting and informative article on

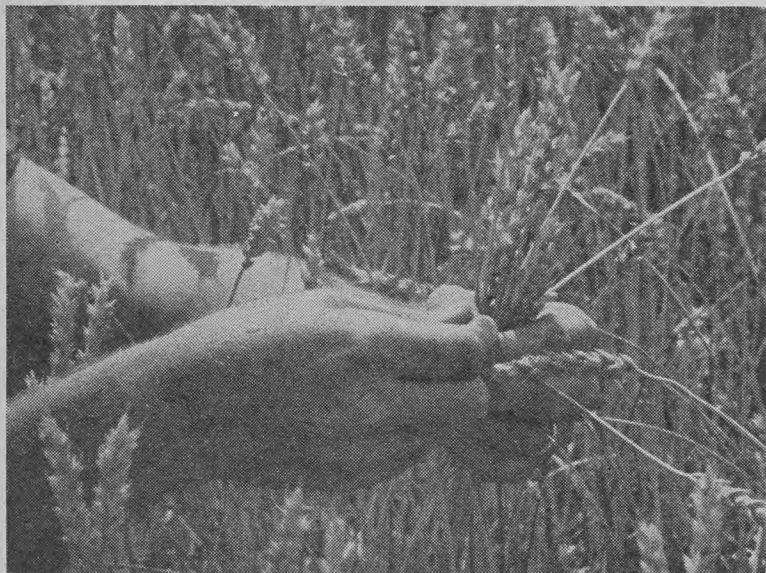
livestock prices by Don Baron. I heartily agree with the contents of the article.

RAY BROWN,  
Lone Rock, Sask.

#### Animal Stories

I like your magazine very much. I hope there will be more stories about animals like King Cobra. I like those stories best.

MRS. ANN FREAKLEY,  
Wentworth Station, N.S.



## BETTER YIELDS - MORE PROFITS

with **'THE' DUAL-PURPOSE seed dressing** . . . Liquid MERGAMMA kills wireworms and controls seed-borne diseases in one effective operation • thus increasing crop yields (average, 5-7 bushels per acre) • double protection for grain crops puts more money in your pocket. • Get extra convenience in treating seed grain—Liquid MERGAMMA saves you time and money.



Buy Liquid  
MERGAMMA!

Handy Chipman "Treat-O-Meter" (one comes free with every bottle).



For control of disease only in barley, flax and oat crops—Buy Liquid Agrosol!



#### Tailored for Two

You may be swamped with pictures of children in diaper pails, but I thought I could go one better than the one in your January issue.



The picture is of our twin daughters, Kathryn and Valerie, taken on our farm at Okotoks, Alta., where we were then living. They were 4½

months old at the time. We also had this photo made up into Christmas cards that year to send to our friends.

I especially enjoy the "Home and Family" articles in each edition. I found the January one even more interesting as I saw Mrs. Van Slyck on "Country Calendar" last Sunday. I also like "In the Kitchen" and the Country Guide pattern department.

MRS. RICHARD E. HART,  
Banff, Alta.

#### Fancy Doodads

Get some of the experts to put a few things on freezing in your book and also in plain English the secrets, and such, of growing Brussels sprouts. I've a green thumb but not for them. Also a few good recipes from the readers and fancy doodads from the old folks; nothing nicer than those things done in the olden days.

MRS. R. MCARTHUR,  
Port Arthur, Ont.



HI FOLKS:

During a heated exchange of viewpoints last week, my daughter ended by telling me I just didn't "understand."

"Don't you have a spark of romance in you AT ALL?" she wailed.

Hearing her say this, started me reminiscing. I remember my father also coming to the sad conclusion I was quite hopeless. His complaint was that I was full of "crazy, romantic ideas." You see, my father didn't "understand" either.

He voiced this opinion in San Diego, California, one winter during the '30's. A friend and I had gone south with my folks because there wasn't much doing at home.

At that time I had a flair for all things Spanish. I had some wild notion of slipping over the Mexican border and exploring deep into the then trackless wilderness of Bajo California. My friend, Jack, was just about as bright as I was. But at 18, who needs brains anyway?

Only the day before, my father had taken us over the border as far as Caliente to prove that all the romance was in our heads.

"There," he'd say, pointing to some shoddy-looking dive, "what's so romantic about that now?" He continued on, de-romancing everything we came to.

But he didn't fool us one bit. Mexico was a land of gay SENORITAS who tossed their heads and clacked castinets in gay abandon.

On the way, we'd noticed a single-tracked dirt road which snaked off over arid hills to disappear into the hinterland. My friend and I exchanged glances.

Next day Jack and I got up early to "take a little drive in the country" as we'd explained the night before. The portly FEDERALE in the faded

uniform waved us over the border without leaving his chair.

After 2 hours of that hot dusty road we began to run out of enthusiasm. We'd seen nothing and nobody. Soon we began to run out of something else too.

"What's it say now?" I asked for the umpteenth time, pointing to the gas gauge.

"About half," said Jack, a note of worry creeping in.

"How do we know we'll find a gas station?"

"If we can't see anything from the next ridge we'll turn back," I told him.

But beyond the ridge lay the Promised Land. Down, down we went as the road uncoiled slowly into a deep valley. At the bottom was a collection of dwellings.

As we snorted to a stop beside those corrugated metal huts we were greeted by a chorus of dogs, chickens and kids. About a dozen curious adults clustered around. The sole reason for the place's existence appeared to be a gasoline-powered water pump.

The head man approached, grinning broadly.

"Have you any gas we can buy?" I pointed to our gas tank.

He nodded happily.

I held up all five fingers. "You got five gallons?"

Again he nodded. "You got five dollars?" he asked brightly.

We argued in vain. In the end we parted with all the money we had—five GRINGO dollars.

Our benefactor turned and spoke rapidly in Spanish. A buxom SENORITA sauntered to the pumphouse. A moment later she reappeared, grunting under the weight of a heavy can. The act was performed without a toss of her head, or the staccato click of a single castinet.

Remembering those days, I let my daughter have her way. What's the use of having crazy, romantic ideas if you can't enjoy them?

Sincerely,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

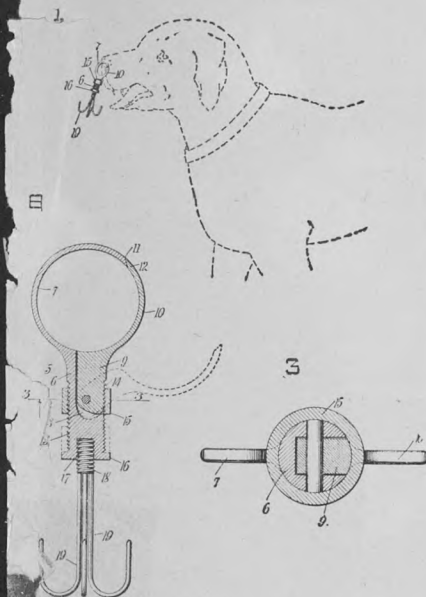


## Only the Dog Was Still Worried

by M. J. RIVISE

(Based on the files of the U.S. Patent Office)

BACK in 1912, William Graham of Cookshire, Que., like many farmers since, was worried about dogs worrying sheep. The only way he could stop worrying would be to stop the dogs from worrying.



The hooked gadget for a dog's nose.

He devised a gadget to be attached to the nose of a dog. This was provided with hooks which would become entangled in the wool of the sheep. When the sheep started running the dog's nose would be held, and the dog would receive a lesson that would break him of his habit.

Mr. Graham did not stop worrying until the patent office at Washington, D.C., granted him Patent No. 1,046,177 on November 14, 1912. Now it was the dog's turn to start worrying. Neither the sheep nor the inventor had to any more.

## Learn to Stop

THE three top rules for proper braking are to use brakes as little as possible; to become familiar with the pressure needed to slow or stop; and avoid riding brakes. Why?

1. The more you use brakes, the quicker the linings will wear out, the more gas you will waste, the shorter will be the life of your tires. When slowing down, take your foot off the gas pedal early, let the car decelerate, and use the brakes early enough to avoid slamming them on.

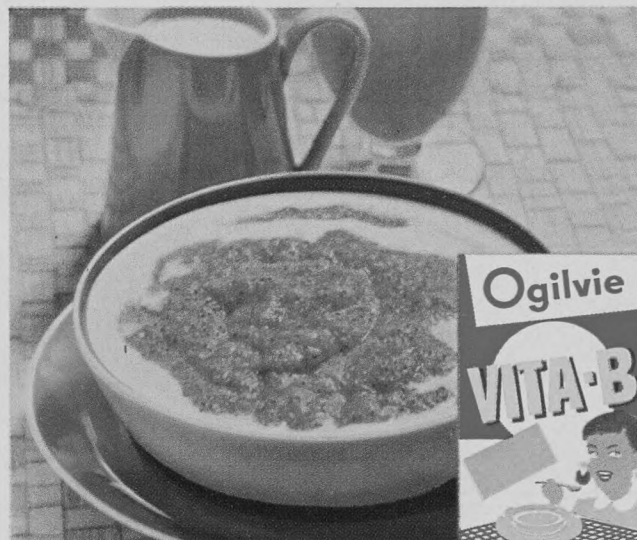
2. Become familiar with a car's braking power—try stopping on a deserted road at fairly low speeds, or even drive in stocking feet to improve your sense of touch. You'll save gas and brakes with this "feather-touch" driving.

3. Tremendous heat can build up on brake drums, so use quick, short applications. You'll help to maintain effective friction. Also, high temperatures can cause the metal of the shoe to expand and the shoe will no longer contact the drum properly.

# 3 HOT BREAKFAST IDEAS FROM OGILVIE



**HOT NOURISHING OATS!** With Ogilvie Oats, you'll notice a wonderful difference in flavour. That's because Ogilvie selects only the choicest oats from the best crops . . . choice, plump, firm oats, packed with all the goodness only nature can supply. Then, to bring out all the rich, *whole-grain flavour*, they're slowly toasted in special ovens.



**VITA-B CEREAL!** Here is hot, zesty nourishment! Made from selected hard spring wheat, it's the *germ* of the wheat kernel, a good source of Vitamin B-1, plus fine bran for added flavour!

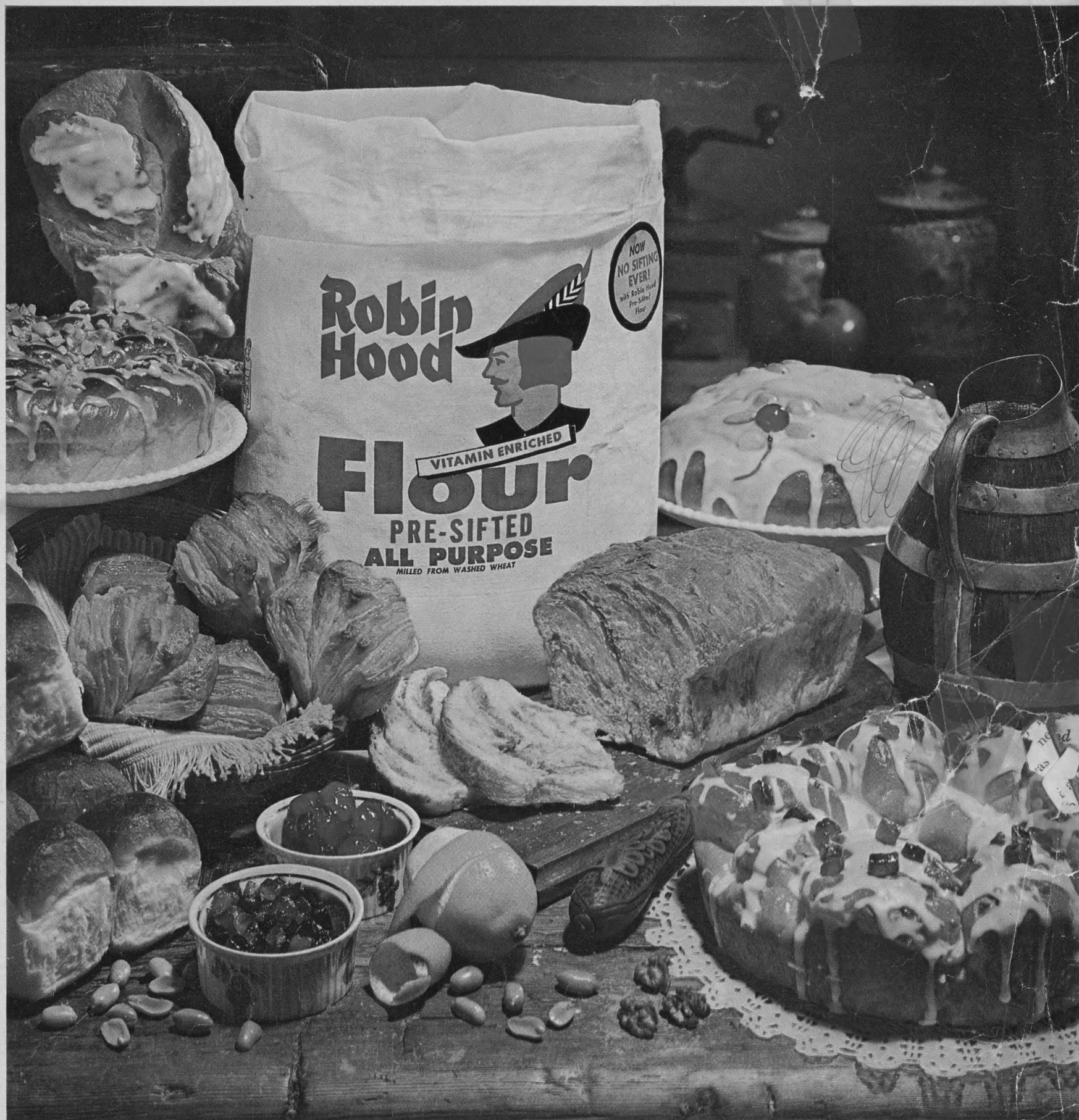


**WHEAT HEARTS!** So delicious, it's the 'dessert' of hot, nourishing breakfast cereals. Made from the choicest part of the wheat kernel, it's quick to prepare, easily digested.

# Ogilvie

NOURISHES THE NATION





## FROM 1 BASIC RECIPE—4 KINDS OF FANCY BREAD

**Plain, lemon, nut and fruit breads—all from the same recipe (or even the same batch) of basic sweet dough.**

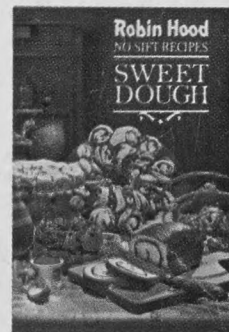
All these breads begin with a standard recipe for sweet yeast-dough (recipe book at right gives the foolproof and excellent Robin Hood "no-sift" one). And remember, success starts with Robin Hood Pre-Sifted Flour. It is guaranteed to give *better baking results than any other flour*—or your money back. Each recipe makes one loaf, coffee cake, or pan of buns. Shape and decorate as you like—or look at our picture for ideas. In each case, you simply knead the ingredients into a loaf-size ball of sweet dough.

**Tutti-Frutti Dough.** Knead in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup candied mixed fruit. Top with vanilla icing, more fruit. (Pictured here as Fruit Ring, right front—Fruit Loaf, right rear.)

**Peanut Butter Dough.** Knead in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup crunchy peanut butter. (Shown as Plain Loaf, centre—iced and nut-strewn Coffee Cake, left near top.)

**Lemon Sweet Dough.** Knead in up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  package Instant Lemon Pudding Mix, and grated rind 1 lemon. Top with lemon icing. (See above as Fan-Tan Rolls, centre left—and Iced Braid, left rear.)

Recipe Book, shown here, gives one wonderful basic sweet dough recipe (the Robin Hood "no-sift" method)—and over 30 different breads to make from it. For free copy send Guarantee Certificate from any bag of Robin Hood Flour to "Sweet Doughs," P.O. Box 8505, Dept. B., Montreal, Quebec.



**Sure you could with Robin Hood**